# The Independent.

Entered at the Post-office at New York, as Second-class Mail Matter.

"EVEN AS WE HAVE BEEN APPROVED OF GOD TO BE INTRUSTED WITH THE GOSPEL, SO WE SPEAK; NOT AS PLEASING MEN, BUT GOD WHICH PROVETH OUR HEARTS."

VOLUME XXXVI. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884. NUMBER 1861.


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## THE QUEEN'S SON.

BY H. H.

FULL in the blaze of the lights,
Flushed with the joy of the song,
The Prince leaped up. 'Twas a night of nights;
The whole world was there for the joyous sights;
Flowers flew through the air in fragrant flights,
And fell on the heads of the throng—
The throng that shouted, and laughed, and said,
As the flowers flew past: "Ha, White! Ha, Red!

Gayly the Prince cried too,
And waved with his snowy hands;
'Twas a graceful thing for a prince to do;
And his laugh and his voice rang clear, rang true,
As he stood full out in the people's view,
As the people's heart demands.
Good God! See the people turn white, turn red,
Shriek, gasp: "He has fallen! fallen dead!"

Wan in the light of day,
Wan in the darkened night,
Sits the Queen a-weeping, while sovereigns say
With all words of pomp, that, as sovereigns may,
They grieve for the stroke that has come to lay
On her hopes this sudden blight;
No word too much in his praise can be said,
Of this son of the Queen's, the Prince who is dead.

By the torches' lurid lights—
Night turned into phantom day—
Wild madmen were fighting. God save such nights!
Air whizzing with bullets and firebrands flights.
Not in Hell itself were more hellish sights
Than this blinded madmen's fray.
The street, right and left, with blood was red;
The mob went, trampling its wasted dead!

Wan in the light of day,
Wan in the darkened night,
Sits a mother with never a word to say;
The mothers of sons who die that way
Are afraid the truth of the blame to lay,
The blame for the madmen's fight.
Oh! the bitter words that she must hear said
Of this son of hers, that has fallen dead!

One in the light of a throne,
One at the door of a jail;
Death is but death, and each man goes alone,
And harvests must harvest seed that is sown;
But I think, when life's final balance is done,
With justice in weight and tale,
There'll be smaller odds in words that are said,
And hands will show whiter, that now show red!

## THE OLD ARM-CHAIR.

AN ANSWER TO MY WIFE, WHO ASKS TO HAVE THE OLD CHAIR REFITTED.

BY A. S. TWOMBLY, D.D.

AULD chair, thou art battered. Thy frame in sad plight,
Like a hulk cast ashore, after stormy sea-fight;
Thy leather's distressed, and thy folding's awry;
Thou still hast a beauty, more dear to my eye.

For, what thou art, love hath made thee, chair mine!
The feet of my children have made thee divine.
Across thy morocco their ripples have played,
Like waves multitudinous, in frolic and raid.

They have worn thee and scarred thee in gambols severe;
And this is the reason thy age is so dear.
Up and down on thy springs they have made thy ribs creak,
Till, to-day, although homely, of home thou dost speak.

Each baby's dear shoe, and each schoolboy's rough heel
Has wracked thee and torn thee, from center to keel;
Yet fain would I keep thee, in dingy array,
To summon back loves that too soon pass away.

And the friends that have made thee a harbor of rest,
Have worn off thy freshness, yet made thee more blest.
Though each wore away thy leather's bright sheen,
Each has left an impression which ever is green.

In my heart there is sunshine, because my old chair
Hath yielded them comfort and lightened their care.
Thou hast joy for me, too, my tumbled old friend,
More holy and sacred than heroes defend,

Since many a night, she who now would array
Thy bones and thy ribs in new leather so gay,
Has poised her fair head on thy cumbrous arms,
And been lulled on thy bosom to slumberous charms.

The work from her hand, the book from her lap
Hath dropped to the floor in the midst of the nap;
Thus sweetly her eyelids have closed on all care.
Dost thou think I'd revamp thee, thou dear old arm-chair?

No! Sooner will she, whose head thou hast borne
On thy bosom so generous, thine arms so forlorn,
Depart from my soul, like the sun from the land,
Than you be upholstered by journeyman hand.

I love thee; I love thee, thou dear old arm-chair!
I love thee the more for each rent and each tear;
If e'er I must leave thee, oh! let me depart,
With thine old arms about me, thy breast near my heart.*

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

## WAS IT A MISTAKE?

A SKETCH.

BY SARAH K. BOLTON.

"WAS Persis ever so beautiful?"

A fashionable throng were gathered in the Music Hall at the May Festival. Nature seemed as wooing, with her balmy air, as the eyes of the lovely women who played with the hearts of the men who sat beside them. Dainty colors heightened the beauty of dainty forms, and the fragrance of roses and heliotrope made the music like a dream of passion.

"Was Persis ever so beautiful?"

This was whispered from one to another as a young and brilliant girl, having finished her operatic air from "Il Mignon," bowed to the encore, and sang with bewitching grace "Twickenham Ferry." Her face was radiant, and her large brown eyes spoke the joy that comes from the rapturous applause of four thousand people. What an intoxication it was! Picking up the flowers thrown to her, she tossed a rose here and there, one falling into the hand for which it was intended—that of Stanly Hall.

A man of splendid physique, with hair and eyes as black as night, of proud spirit and noble bearing, he was worthy of the rose which he pressed to his lips, and knew that in the great audience Persis Wood sang for him more than for all the others. He was proud of her; and yet, in his very heart, though Persis did not know it, there was an undefined dislike of all this applause for the one he held dearest.

"Why am I so ill at ease?" he said to himself. "Would Persis not be glad for me if I had this audience at my feet, as she has? Am I jealous? No, I am proud to have her loved. But will she be willing to give up all this for me? Oh! yes, 'tis a woman's nature to live in and for another."

So he mused; and yet there was an unrest in his soul which made the cheering grate harshly upon him. "Yes, she is beautiful!" He had told himself that a thousand times. Her white satin was as pure as herself, and the lilies of the valley which she wore, he had gathered for her with his own hand.

That the praise gave warmth and soul to her singing was not difficult to see, and, when later, at the continued applause, she sang a minor strain, the people's heart warmed toward her with a tenderness which is deeper than admiration, and is ever a part of love.

Five years had gone by. The grand May Festival was over, and Persis Hall sat in her beautiful home, her head bowed on her hands, weeping. She thought of the women, regal in song, who had just thrilled the thousands, as she had done on that well-remembered night. That was but the beginning of a world-wide fame she thought and hoped; but she hoped in vain. She had lived years in the past three days. Her ambition, her joy in singing, her bitter disappointment, had all swept over her like a flood. Had she not all that woman could ask, a true husband, a darling child, and an attractive home?

Again and again her mother had said that "home was the whole of life to a woman; that music at its best could be enjoyed here; that public life was only for men, and that a wife must have no ambition save to exalt him. If she could aid him to be rich, or a statesman, or a man of letters, well; but for her there must be no applause of the multitude, no leaving the home circle."

"And why?" she sometimes vaguely asked herself. "Women have entered the professions successfully, or, like Jenny Lind, Parepa and Nilsson, have delighted the world. I know I have power within me, but am doing nothing."

Stanly Hall had married Persis for himself, and he claimed her. Was he selfish? He had not learned that the highest love lives for the happiness of its object. Persis reasoned to herself that he was right; that George Eliot spoke the truth when she said the woman is happiest who has no history; but, in spite of all, the old burning love for a great musical success withered her very heart. She had never asked herself, before marriage, if she could sacrifice the one desire of her life for it? She only knew that she loved Stanly devotedly. Few men or women ever reason about love, which is a winsome tyrant, leading us blindfold into many a pit. Would she leave him? Oh! no. This never entered her heart. She had taken the step, and with her there was no going back. She loved him then, and loved him now.

Kissing her little Persis, who lay in the crib beside her, the mother stole softly to a cedar chest and opened it. There was the white satin which she wore at that glad May festival, and the faded lilies of the valley which Stanly gave her. Did he know her heart? Yes. Did he think her foolish? Perhaps. He was a successful man, and had little time or thought for other's failures in life. 'Twas a childish love for fame, and years would cure it, he thought. Do years cure a man's crushed ambition? Why, then, a woman's, since both are of the same flesh and blood? Was she wise to marry, if she desired to be a great artist? Possibly not; but she yielded to the behest of love, and now it was too late.

Ten years had gone by. A blighted hope is a cancer at the heart, and, sooner or later, stops its beating. Little Persis, with her mother's eyes and merry laugh, was developing an exquisite voice. Would she take her mother's place among the gifted? So that mother hoped and prayed.

Another May Festival had closed, and Persis Hall lay dying in her handsome home, with lilies of the valley close beside her.

"Bury me in the white satin, with the faded lilies, Stanly."

The strong man wept as he laid beside them the withered rose she had flung him on that festal night. Was it all a mistake? Life has many.

CLEVELAND, O.

* I thought differently next morning.

## CHRISTIAN LIFE—SHALL IT BE GLAD OR SAD?

BY RAY PALMER, D.D.

I MEET a well-known fellow-disciple. After the usual friendly salutations I take his arm, we walk together, and our frank and confidential conversation at once takes substantially the following form.

"My dear friend," I said, "I am very glad to meet you, as I always am, indeed, for we have many subjects of common interest and many points of personal sympathy. I have long valued your friendship and am often instructed by your words. But now, in this private talk, allow me to say that I have been frequently a little troubled when we have met to observe, if not a positive shadow, at least a lack of sunshine on your face; an expression almost sad, perhaps, as if it lacked the glow and cheerfulness of healthful and well-conditioned life. Are you having any trouble of which I have had no knowledge?"

"No," my friend replied. "You a little surprise me. I have not been distinctly conscious of any positive depression. I know that I am not naturally of a very elastic and buoyant temperament and am not often in a mirthful mood. The fact is really, that one's daily life brings him in contact with so many things which it is painful to see and hear and feel, or even to think of, that gravity of demeanor seems to be the natural and not unsuitable thing. Is it not true also that the religion we profess encourages, and even strongly enjoins, an habitual sobriety both of mind and manners?"

"It does certainly, if its words be rightly understood. Common sense itself forbids that a man or woman who is loyally devoted to God in Christ, and lives in daily sympathy and companionship with him; who knows that he has eternal life and blessedness to gain or lose in this brief earthly life, should show himself frivolous, a mere trifler in spirit and deportment, as, alas, it must be admitted too many do. But

then, is there not another side to the teachings of the Bible in relation to the right ordering of the Christian life? Does not the Lord Jesus expressly promise the disappointed and weary souls who, conscious of sin and need, come unto him, that he will *give them* peace, satisfaction and even *abiding joy?* Are not these the very things that human hearts are naturally craving, are aching for? Must not the possession and enjoyment of these things lend habitual cheerfulness to the mind, the brightness and serenity of countenance and air which are the natural expression of inward happiness? Can the healthful sobriety of mind, which both reason and Scripture demand, be anything incompatible with the realization of all this?"

"It would plainly seem not, if we carefully attend to Christ's own words; yet in the actual experience of life it is by no means easy to see how the two aspects of the matter can be made to harmonize. Pray give me your thoughts on the subject a little more fully."

"I agree entirely with what you have said of the painful aspects and conditions of human life as we ordinarily see it. It is but too true that even those whose circumstances offer them the most abundant means of earthly comfort and contentment have always much about them, if they have quick sensibility and sympathetic hearts, to suggest sad thoughts. From what vast numbers of mankind are groans expressive of anguish, either of body or mind, going up to Heaven! We count ourselves, as a people, among the very happiest on the globe. Yet what multitudes, even among us, live from their very birth only to suffer the miseries of poverty, ignorance and vice! You and I know these things. We cannot forget them if we would, and we in fact feel them deeply. Every morning we open our papers almost with dread, because sure that we shall meet the record of manifold horrors which have occurred, or come to light since yesterday. Devastations by flood or fire, disasters involving loss of property and life on land or sea, dishonesty and ruined fortunes, violence and outrage, murder and suicide—these and such things form no small part of our daily news. They are inexpressibly saddening and often fill Christian eyes with tears. They may even suggest to unbelief the thought that the Almighty Ruler of the universe, in just judgment, has for the time ceased to exercise over it his controlling power, and left his creatures to the fury of conflicting forces directed only by blind chance or malignant demons. Nor are there many who have gone far on in life, whose personal experiences have not been, at times, so bitter that it has seemed no violent hyperbole to speak of this world as 'a vale of tears.' All this, I acknowledge, is not to be denied."

"Yet, after all, you think it a Christian duty to keep a cheerful heart and habitually to wear a cheerful countenance?"

"I do, my friend. There seems to me to be the strongest reasons for believing so. For, first of all, while everything that I have said as to the dark things of life is true, it is not the whole truth. The picture has certainly another side. To the thoughtful mind the world about us every day and hour presents its bright and gladdening aspects—objects and scenes fitted to awaken in us emotions of joy and hope, to calm our troubled thoughts and to give our minds and hearts a peace which, because it rests on solid grounds, the shades that darken life cannot seriously disturb.

"When you rise with the sun on a fair Summer morning, as he comes up through the gold and purple draperies that have curtained his morning chambers, could you step into the mythic chariot of Apollo and ride round the circuit of the day, you would look down on a world filled with surpassing order and beauty; you would survey its oceans, lakes, and rivers, its noble mountains and forests, its fields and hillsides enrobed with verdure and teeming flowers of spontaneous growth; and you would feel profoundly the exalted pleasure which such things are sure to awaken in the perceiving soul. You would see myriads of the animal creation enjoying conscious life and happiness according to their constitution and condition. You would observe that the most ample provision had been made for the comfort and delight of man by the Lord of the good and beautiful creation, and could not but recognize the abundant reasons given him for gratitude and love. Then, were you allowed the time to examine minutely into the actual condition of the human race, from that of the lowest savage to that of the most cultivated and refined of mortals, you would discover that, with all the vast amount of *suffering* there was a yet greater and amazing amount of *enjoyment*—sensuous, intellectual, and even moral. You could not fail to perceive that, in a full and comprehensive view of the facts, the world and life are not without rich materials for gratitude, cheerfulness, and even joy. If, then, you take up your Bible—God's revelation of himself and his ways, his benevolent purposes and ends, his infinite love and grace in redemption, and especially his offers of immortal and blessed life beyond the present—it is plain that a childlike faith may and should raise the loving soul above the depressing influence of even the darkest things of the present, and light up smiles on the faces that are now too often sad.

"The case becomes still stronger when you place distinctly before you the clearly revealed truth that out of all the disorder and suffering which the world presents, and even by means of them, God is perpetually educing good to those who love him; and that to yourself personally, as a believer in Christ, the final result of all present painful experiences will be 'an exceeding and eternal weight of glory,' the perfection of your character and the consummation of your permanent well-being. May not one who is sure of this be at least calmly peaceful even when things look darkest? Since you know that infinite wisdom and love are presiding over and directing all, why should you not leave the mystery of suffering which you cannot solve, the manifold miseries which you have no power to relieve, trustingly with God, and address yourself courageously and cheerfully to duty, rather than suffer them to weaken you by their depressing influence? There is, of course, 'a time to weep.' There are special occasions—seasons of extraordinary suffering—when the absence of tears would even deserve rebuke. But this is quite consistent with saying that the ordinary, habitual temper and spirit of the mind and heart should be cheerful and not somber, and the countenance expressive of inward restfulness and peace."

"But was not Christ himself 'a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief?' Has it not even been said that he was never known to laugh?"

"Certainly he is known to have wept on some special occasions. The assertion that he never laughed is wholly without proof. Nothing of the sort is found in the New Testament. He grew up from childhood in a natural development as far as appears, like other children—a real specimen of humanity. There is no reason to doubt that he entered into and enjoyed the innocent sports of childhood and youth and exhibited the pleasure which he felt upon his glowing face. When he had at length entered on the stupendous work which, as the world's Redeemer, he had come to do, his case was one to which in ordinary human life no parallel can be found. Neither you nor I nor anybody else bears burdens such as his upon the heart; yet, even so, his rapturous joy, on one occasion at least, broke out into a burst of impassioned thanksgiving. He also repeatedly speaks of his own joy in his work and in his friends in a way that leaves no doubt that his countenance was irradiated by what he felt. It would do violence to our best conceptions of Jesus, as presenting the ideal of perfect humanity, to suppose that in his life-long intercourse with mankind, his brethren—with the dear family at Bethany, and the beloved John and his other disciples—he exhibited the unnatural and unpleasing demeanor of a man whose gravity never relaxed into a smile. This would make him less than a perfect example to his followers. He had his reasons when his heart was wrung with anguish and his eyes overflowed with tears. But we cannot but conceive of him, while he 'went about doing good,' as wearing on his face that sweet and cheerful tranquility which is the natural expression of a divine tenderness and love, and of a soul at peace.

"Add to this view of the subject the positive and explicit manner in which both prophets and psalmists, and Christ and his apostles insist on the duty and happiness of living joyfully the life of God, and the case seems quite a plain one. How large a portion of the Psalms are either exhortations to be glad in the Lord, or the overflowings of deep and holy joy! 'Be glad in the Lord and rejoice, ye righteous, and shout for joy all ye that are upright in heart.' This is the spirit which they breathe throughout. The Master said to his disciples 'Rejoice and be exceeding glad' even in the midst of bitter persecutions. 'These things have I spoken that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full.' Paul commands 'Rejoice evermore,' and says of himself 'Sorrowing, yet *always rejoicing*.' 'Rejoice in the Lord always; and again I say rejoice.' The whole Bible represents the life of faith and love as bound to be cheerful, glad, happy.

"Is it not manifest, then, that the true idea of the Christian life is misrepresented to the world when those who represent it fail so to demean themselves as to let it be seen that Christ does give comfort, strength, elevation and content of soul, to those who heartily receive and lovingly and trustingly live for him and with him?"

"I must admit, my dear friend, that your view of the matter does seem to be the right one. I fear that I have not felt sufficiently the obligation to let it be seen daily in me that Christ can and does, even as he promised, give not only his own peace, but likewise much of his own divine joy and gladness, to those who are truly his. May grace be given me henceforth more truly to represent the life which the blessed Gospel is fitted to produce in all who accept fully its glad tidings."

NEWARK, N. J.

## THE PASSION PLAY IN MEXICO.

BY EMILY PIERCE.

HERE the close of the Lenten Season may not equal Holy Week in Rome in point of grandeur, but it far surpasses it in the unique class of its ceremonials. From Palm Sunday during the whole week but one train of thought occupies all classes, from the highest to the lowest. Shops are shut and churches opened, and the divine tragedy, enacted in Syria nearly nineteen hundred years ago, is celebrated in a land then undiscovered and by the descendants of nations steeped in idolatry and sunk in Paganism for centuries after that period.

The blessing of the palms at the cathedral is imposing and picturesque. The archbishop officiates at the celebration of high mass at ten o'clock. Long before this hour the vast temple, the largest in America, was packed solid with an expectant throng. The whole cathedral seemed transformed into a forest of palm trees, fluttering and rustling in the wind, and under each tree a half-naked Indian waited, with bronze face and eager eyes, for the approach of the priests. Many of them were travelers from afar, bringing their palms from the *Tierra Caliente*. Each branch was about seven feet high, and far overshadowed the head of the Indian who carried it. They were dried, and plaited in ingenious ways, and when they are blessed they take them home to adorn the walls of their huts or weave them, in the form of a cross, among the bars before their windows. A long line of priests filed, in imposing procession, from the magnificent choir to the high altar, carrying palm branches; and during the singing of the Passion in the solemn high mass, the people held aloft the branch in their hands, to receive the descending blessing of the Church.

In the village, the ceremonials are more realistic. We visited Halpam, twelve miles from the capital, where we saw enacted in pitiful earnestness a ludicrous scene representing Christ's entrance into Jerusalem. The altars were all draped in purple, shrines covered, and the space filled with palms. After tedious waiting a procession passed the portal, and entered the church, bearing before them, upon men's shoulders, a genuine wooden hobby-horse with donkey head and prancing hoofs. Seated upon this was a life-sized effigy of our Saviour, mounted *en caballero* upon a Mexican saddle. The image was clad in white trousers, of broad Mexican cut, wore a pair of Mexican spurs, a bright blue waistcoat, a short purple cloak such as is worn by the bull-fighters, a gilded crown with a cockade of feathers upon its head, and was holding the reins in one hand, while the other flourished a long saber uplifted in the sun. Before this caricature the people fell upon their faces, or rushed forward to cast their palms, and, as it slowly passed along, they surged down in a mad struggle to gain possession of the branches that contact with the wooden hoofs had rendered sacred. The music was excellent. Selections from popular operas, which, combined with the prancing charger, represented the triumphal feature of the occasion.

Aztec love of beauty is unalterable, and opportunity for its display never neglected. The humblest and the poorest at this season arrange altars for their patron saints, decorate them with flowers, and deny themselves bread to supply the coveted candles. We saw these pretty altars in wretched huts, gained glimpses of them through half open doors, in the *pulque* shops, or noted the taste displayed by the porter in his dreadful hole of a lodge as we passed through the court to visit a friend.

During past days of Church rule, no carriages were permitted in the streets on Holy Thursday or Good Friday, and even now but few are seen. All Mexico are out, however, "her beauty and her chivalry," and with their "Sunday clothes on"—the gay dress donned by all on Thursday making marked contrast to the morrow, when we meet a uniform garb of black. The interest of Holy Thursday is reserved until night, when all the Church altars are illuminated; and it is the custom to make a pilgrimage through the city, visiting the greatest number possible. We began with the cathedral and ended with Santo Domingo, the most interesting of all being the historic Church of the Inquisition. We managed to inspect about twenty, although the crowd was so great and the streets filled with such eager throngs that it was most exhausting work to elbow our way from shrine to shrine. Many of the altars were dazzlingly beautiful, being a flame of candles from rail to ceiling, decorated with tropic fruit and gorgeous flowers. Lovely effects were produced by placing oranges, stuck with innumerable fluttering little flags of gold and silver foil, among the soft lights of the wax candles, and sprouting grain and grasses, grown by hot-house forcing, giving tender tints and delicate transparent leaves. This simple but effective decoration was produced by sowing the seed in porous pottery, artistic jars and pitchers, with a light overlay of moss. The steps of the altar were hidden by pots of flowers in full bloom, glasses of colored water, orange trees laden with fruit and blossom. Hidden among them were cages of birds, adding their song to the general praise. Before many of the altars was a representation of the Lord's Supper, in sculptured figures, habited in Jewish dress of rich stuffs. Before every altar was a dreadful figure of our Saviour, life-size and life-like, dressed in purple robe and crown of thorns, the blood trickling from his wounds; and before this image of horror, thousands devoutly kneeling to kiss the nail-pierced hands. In the Grand Cathedral, at a side altar, I noticed a figure of the Virgin, dressed in a becoming robe of black velvet, with a large straight sword through her heart, and her eyes rolled up like a dying Cleopatra. Upon a table near her was arranged an infant Saviour, and it seemed a peculiar privilege for the elect "to kiss its feet." The figure was nothing more than an ordinary French doll, jointed, made of wax, with bead eyes, seated in a toy rocking chair. The whole could be bought at any dollar store; yet it received equal homage from the lepers in rags and the proud patrician in silk attire. In several churches a most theatrical prison scene farce was presented. A long cell being built near the entrance, a dim torch flared its yellow light from within, and directly behind the barred window stood an image of Christ

his eyes bandaged, his hands manacled, and a Jew as guard upon either side. A stream of weird, plaintive music issued from the gloom, and a clanking of chains as if moved by the captive's hands. Before the mute figure the faithful knelt with streaming eyes, praying wildly, kissing the chains, and beating their breasts with the pitiful blows of contrition. This was the night before the crucifixion, and the last scene of the Holy Thursday. Good Friday morning "my friend, Mrs. 'Arris" and I went to the Indian village of Atzcapotzalco (don't stop to pronounce it) to witness the crucifixion, of which ceremony we could gather only the slightest rumors, our American friends knowing nothing of it, and the Mexicans betraying reluctance to give information; but the enterprise born of our sex and nationality inspired the venture, and necessity compelled us to fly in the face of the Mexican God—Custom, and go unattended. The cars were packed, the road lined with strange, picturesque crowds—Indian women trudging through the dust, their little mahogany babies, like John Brown's knapsack, strapped upon their backs; rude carts trimmed with branches and garlands, drawn by knock-kneed donkeys offered their hospitalities at small price; *rancheros* on horseback—all pressing forward to the same goal.

The church was immense, artistic and old. The village plaza was a perfect Donnybrook Fair of Mexican type. The enclosure around the church was crowded by at least ten thousand people, and among them all we stood the sole representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race. In a far-away corner, in what was once one of the cloisters of the old convent adjoining the church, we found the cell, with its patient prisoner, waiting the final scene of the play. A cloud of dust and the murmur of the crowd heralded the approach of the actors. A troop of horsemen dashed up in full theatrical costumes, personating the Pharisees, the Jews, the betrayer and the mob, Roman soldiers with glittering helmets, Pontius Pilate, with flowing white beard and huge green goggles, the despised Judas, with face hidden under a veil of crape. They entered the *patio*, or court, which represented the Judgment Hall, the sentence was pronounced and the prisoner led forth. By day the wooden image was even more hideous than by night; nothing can be conceived more dreadful than the cadaverous, blood-stained face beneath its crown of thorns. The eyes were bandaged, the hands bound with thongs, and it was strangely lifelike. Before the church was a portable pulpit, that was exactly like the enclosure for a Punch and Judy show. Instead of containing those quarrelsome old people, it was occupied by the *Padre*, who preached an explanatory sermon to his people. He stood under the broiling Mexican sun, with nothing to protect his reverend and shaven head save a thin umbrella, vivid scarlet in color, which at least added artistic effect to the scene. Three sermons at different points were a part of the ceremonial.

The procession moved slowly toward the "first station," to the strains of the strangest, most hopeless, heart-breaking music I ever heard, from some sort of Indian instruments of reed, giving a moaning, wailing note that brought tears to the strongest eyes, and the Indians sobbed and smote their breasts in savage mood of grief. We seated ourselves on a crumbling tombstone, our feet resting upon a new-made grave. The sermon ended, the crowd resolved itself into a strange kind of picnic. Indians hawked about cake and *dulce*, pitchers of *pulque* and baskets of fruit. Boys climbed the trees for a better view, recalling the lines in the old New England Primer:

> "Young Zaccheus he
> Did climb a tree
> His Lord to see."

We crawled into the shade, enjoyed our Mexican luncheon and discussed the situation. After an hour or so of intermission, "the second station" was made ready, and the procession slowly filed across the square. The central figure was now borne upon a platform on the shoulders of the stern Roman soldiers. It was of colossal size, clad in a long purple silk dressing gown, and bending under the weight of a huge cross bound upon the shoulders. Again the *Padre* appeared like a jack-in-the-box, again the weird music breathed its strange spell and moved the tears of the people. A man, in Roman dress, galloped furiously up, holding a paper on the point of his lance—the sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate. He handed it up to the *Padre*, who received it with a look of horror, opened it, tried to read it, then threw it on the ground with indignation. Then followed the parting address to the Saviour, whose bearers brought him up to the pulpit followed by the mournful figure of the Virgin, clothed in black, and carried on the shoulders of eight Indian women.

At four o'clock the final moment arrived. The crowd surged into the old church—a crowd terrible in its eagerness. People were thrown down, children trampled upon, and suffocation seemed certain. Every church in Mexico is a sepulcher, and to climax the horror of the moment, many of the worm-eaten planks above the pavement of graves gave way, and these anxious sight-seers were precipitated among the bones of the dead and gone *padres*. But even this solemn moment, when engaged in crucifying their Lord afresh, did not entirely divert these devout children of the Church from things temporal. An impious hand dexterously ran a knife across the bottom of my friend's reticule and abstracted her purse, card-case, railway passes and other worldly trifles, a trick, by the way, worthy of a Bowery pickpocket. While the jostling crowd was pushing us forward, the final act of the divine tragedy was prepared. A heavy black curtain was hung before the altar; the *padre* mounted the pulpit and began a touching and impassioned appeal. The bronze faces were terribly intent. Sobs and wails filled the church. Suddenly he cried, in a loud voice: "Draw back the veil and let us behold him." The curtain was drawn, and the crucified Saviour appeared. The women beat their breasts and cried aloud, while the soldiers at the foot of the cross clashed their swords. At the same moment the Virgin bowed her head, as though overcome with grief. The soldiers then mounted a ladder near the crucifix, took down the body and bore it away. During the evening the *Miserere* sounded its piteous wail through the dim transepts of the old cathedral; and thus the solemn anniversary of Good Friday was concluded.

During Holy Week the sound of a bell is not heard in Mexico, save the street-car tinkle. The need in this line for schools, church service, etc., is supplied by *matracas*, or rattles, and toward the last these rattles abound with the freedom and fullness of our own Fourth of July firecrackers. Old and young, babies and men, are seen whirling those *matracas* which are the fashionable gift of the season, and take every form from the rudest wooden toy to works of art in silver and gold. This is a relic of barbarism derived from the Indians, who, in the olden time, used rattles to exorcise the evil spirit. On Saturday morning the churches were again packed. I found myself in the very trough of the human sea that rushed into the cathedral. The music was grand. The altars hung with huge violet colored curtains, attendants standing near holding the cords, and at ten o'clock the "Gloria" was sung, when, like magic, the drapery was thrown aside, and the shrines shone out dazzling with candles and magnificent in jewels. Simultaneously the cathedral chimes sounded in their full strength and sweetness, every bell in the capital pealed its loudest tone, the bands struck up in the various *plazas*, and the barbarous *matracas* added their rattle to the deafening din. Then the people poured out from the churches to join in the last duty of the day—a duty they enjoy with savage zest—the burning of Judas.

Good Friday evening venders marched through the streets carrying fireworks, done up in the form of the arch-traitor—hideous figures tied together on tall poles. They decorated the street cars, mounted the horses, crowned the milk-carts, dangled before *pulque* shops, and were found in the hands of every child. After the singing of the "Gloria," ropes were stretched across the streets from window to window, these ugly, misshapen monsters hung upon them by the neck and burned. The Judases flew up five or ten feet in the air, the explosion was complete, and the racket maddening. The delight of the people seemed unbounded, and was shared by all—the Indian in his rags, and the "dark-eyed daughter of Old Castile" gracefully twirling her fan from the recesses of her balcony.

Little could the traitor have dreamed when he sold his Master for the thirty pieces of silver, that, in the lapse of ages, he would be held up to the execration of an unknown people in undiscovered countries beyond the seas; that the secret bargain, perhaps made whisperingly in a darkened chamber with the fierce Jewish rulers, would float down through the corridors of time, and his name be shouted forth in tones of hatred by a Mexican mob.

MEXICO, Easter Week, 1884

## SOME LITERARY RECOLLECTIONS.

### IX.—"LOST SIR MASSINGBERD."

BY JAMES PAYN.

I WAS thirty-two years of age, and had written many books and a very large number of miscellaneous articles, before I made my first success in literature. I had advanced, I think, as regards the art of story-telling, and certainly in public favor, but only in a moderate way. There had been no "leaps and bounds" in my progress; but "the appearance of "Lost Sir Massingberd" was an epoch in my literary life. The idea (as I have mentioned elsewhere) occurred to me on the top of a coach; and it was the best day's journey I ever took. The story appeared, of course, in the *Journal*, and very largely increased its circulation. Its proprietors—for in such a case it would be ungenerous to disassociate them—behaved with great liberality to me. I mention the matter (though some may consider it a private one) not only because it reflects credit on the firm in question, but because it casts some light on the relation between publishers and authors generally. There is a notion abroad that the latter are almost invariably the victims of the former, and that, while justice has but a legal foothold in Paternoster Row, generosity has none at all. My experience, which on such matters is probably as large as that of any man alive, is to the contrary of all this. There are bad publishers, of course, skinflints ("scaly varmints," as a cab-driver once called a friend of mine, who was so delighted with the term that he at once gave him half-a-sovereign); but in what other profession are such characters unknown? I have met with some sharp practice with publishers myself, and have never hesitated to say so, nor to give piquancy to the narrative by the disclosure of their names; but such experiences have been quite exceptional. Upon the whole I am convinced that I have been handsomely treated.

Talking of this subject upon one occasion with a brother novelist, he gave me the following extract from his literary notebook. "My first work," he said, "was published by Blank & Co., who gave me a decent sum for the first edition, not one half of which was sold. When I became popular I disposed of the copyright of the volume elsewhere, and, feeling indebted to them for their liberality, and also sorry for their loss, I sent them half the money I received for the book. You never saw such a letter as Blank sent me. One would have thought I had given him a fortune instead of only a small portion of what I had lost him. He could not have expressed more astonishment if it had dropped from the clouds." I have no doubt Mr. Blank was very much astonished. And yet it is far from uncommon for publishers to give very considerable sums to successful authors beyond what they have bargained for. Of course it may be urged—for there are some people who never will give the Devil his due—that this has been done as a retaining fee in order to keep their clients. I can only say that I have known cases where such a motive could not possibly have been imputed, and as they have happened—among others—to myself, I may venture to be quite positive upon the point.

While upon the subject of publishers, I will narrate a story told me by one of that useful and innocuous class called Readers. He was in the great house of Paternoster, Row & Co., but (one cannot but think fortunately for him) Row was dead. One day my friend received one of those charming *brochures* so common nowadays, full of ill-natured gossip about literature and its disciples. Among other disagreeable things, it said that that eminently successful work "Disloyala: or the Doubtful Priest," which had run through fifty editions, had been rejected by his house some years ago. He showed this libel with much indignation to his friend and employer, Mr. Paternoster.

"Is not this," he cried, "an infamous statement?"

"What *does* it matter?" was the quiet reply. "This sort of gentleman will say anything."

"But I really can't stand it," persisted the Reader. "It is a gross libel upon us both, but especially upon me. I shall write to the man and give him a piece of my mind."

"I wouldn't do that if I were you," said Mr. Paternoster, still more quietly than before.

"But why not? I really must"—

There was a twinkle in Mr. Paternoster's eye, and a smile at the extreme corners of his mouth, which attracted the other's attention, and interrupted his eloquence.

"Is there any reason why I should not contradict this man?"

"Well, yes; the fact is we did reject the book."

"What? Do you mean to say I rejected 'Disloyala?'"

"I am afraid so; at all events we did it amongst us. I don't blame you; I think it, even now, a dullish book."

"And you never told me? Never let fall a word of it all these years?"

"Certainly not. I thought it might distress you. I should not have told you now, but that I was taken unawares."

This to my mind is one of the prettiest stories I have ever heard. I should like to see the General who could be equally reticent when the chief of his Intelligence Department had omitted a precaution that would have secured him a victory; or the solicitor who had lost his cause through the neglect of his counsel; or the politician who had missed his point in the House through the shortcoming of his secretary. Yet Mr. Paternoster was a publisher, one of that fraternity who, if we are to believe some people, are incapable of a generosity. For my part (who have collected a considerable number of anecdotes of the human race) I have never heard a more creditable story, even of a divine.

Dissatisfaction with honest publishers, indeed, rarely takes place, except with very young authors. These have great confidence in their own work, and, when it does not succeed, are prone to blame everybody but themselves. But the fact is, even if a new book is a good book, it is very rarely successful. To make it known to the public requires advertising, and that process is expensive, and soon swallows up a small profit, even if profit is made. Upon the whole, it behooves the young author to look upon his first venture as itself an advertisement, and not reckon to make his fortune by it. And yet if it be successful, even if it does not "pay" (for the things are quite compatible), it may really make his fortune; for it paves the way (although not with gold) for its successor. My own experience of this matter has been already narrated. I had very good reason to be satisfied with my first production, though it was a pecuniary loss. On the other hand, I did not achieve by it any sudden reputation.

"Lost Sir Massingberd" was, I think, my fourth book. From that time my position as a popular story-teller was secure, and I began to receive considerable sums for my works; that is to say, about six hundred pounds, in all, for a three-volume novel. Even then my progress, though always upward, was slow, and it must have been at least ten years before I reached those "four figures" which are supposed in the literary market to indicate the position of the "popular author." After that, things bettered with me, and much more rapidly; but what a beggarly account do the profits of literature present beside those

of successful men at the bar, in medicine, or in trade! The most popular novelist alive does not realize per annum what is every year pocketed by a second-rate barrister, or a physician in moderate practice. His term of prosperity is also shorter; for the gift of imagination generally fails us long before those talents which are sufficient for ordinary intellectual toil. And yet nothing is more common than to hear otherwise sensible people talk of the large incomes made by popular writers.

Trollope and Scott were exceptionally quick workers; but there are few men who can write a three-volume novel, worth reading, under nine months; in the same time a popular painter can produce at least three pictures, for each of which he gets as large a sum as the popular writer for his entire book. Nor does his work take out of the artist as it does out of the author. Indeed, if a man looks for wealth, the profession of literature is the very last I would recommend him to embrace. On the other hand, such guerdon as the novelist does receive is gained very pleasantly, and accompanied by many charming circumstances. He can choose his society where he likes; for all doors are open to him. If fool enough to prefer swelldom to comfort, he has no need to struggle for it, as men in other callings with ten times his income must needs do. At the tables of the great he is not placed according to the degree of rank (or Heaven knows where he would be), but enjoys a status of his own. In ordinary society, too (which is much more "particular" than the "best circles") he is regarded with an exceptional charity. His position, indeed, among the most respectable people always reminds me of a lunatic among the Indians. "The Great Spirit" has afflicted him with genius, they think (or at all events with something of that nature), and it behooves them to wink at his little infirmities. Nobody dreams of asking whether he is High Church, or Low Church, or even No Church. However much he may be "at his ease in Zion," nobody accuses him of irreverence. It has been said of a certain personage that a great many more people know T. F—— than T. F—— knows; but the number of people who want to know the popular novelist is almost incredible. His photograph is sighed for by literary maidens beyond the seas, and by professional photographers (who take him for nothing) at home; his autograph is demanded from some quarter of the world by every post. Poems are written on him, books are dedicated to him, paragraphs about his failing health (often when he is quite well, which makes it the more pleasant) pervade the newspapers, as though he were a bishop who gives hopes of a vacant see. If vanity is his ruling passion (a circumstance not altogether unprecedented), he should indeed be a happy man.

What, however, he is really to be congratulated upon is his work itself, which, always delightful to him, can be pursued anywhere and at any time; he is tied to no place, and can take holiday when and where he will; and above all, the nature of his occupation brings him into connection with the pleasantest and brightest people. In this last respect, if in no other—for my little book, though a successful story, made no great noise in the world—I had reason to be grateful to "Lost Sir Massingberd." It attracted the attention of some of my masters in the art of fiction, and among them that of my friend, Wilkie Collins. He has probably long forgotten the gracious words which he bestowed upon it; but I remember them as though they were spoken yesterday instead of twenty years ago. Keen as was the author of "The Moonstone" to "track suggestion to her inmost cell," he told me that he could not guess what had become of my missing baronet—in which lies what dramatic interest the book possesses—till he came on the page that told him. My old friend at "The Knoll" of course wrote to congratulate me, though my story, she said, was far too exciting for her, and in her failing health had given her more discomfort than pleasure; and Dickens touched my trembling ears with praise. What was really remarkable about the book was that I had, of course unconsciously, taken for the name of my hero the very name (Massingberd) of a gentleman who had been missing for years, and to this day (I believe) has never been heard of by his friends.

Among those in another sphere of life with whom literature has brought me into connection, was the late lamented Duke of Albany. Years ago, long before he took that title, one of my works was so fortunate as to beguile some hours of pain, and led to my introduction to him. I visited him at Boyton Manor, the house he had in Wiltshire, and subsequently at Claremont, and elsewhere. He was a most cordial and kindly host, and never could have been mistaken, even by the most cynical nature, for a patron. His love of literature was so great and genuine as to excuse my mention of him in this place, even if the interest attaching to his memory were less deep and general. He had an hereditary talent for languages, and the passion of his race for music. These things were lost upon me, and he knew it, and (as if I had been the Prince and he the Courtier) took pains to avoid those topics in my company. It was the same in politics, in which we had not an opinion in common. I remember visiting him at the time of the Turco-Russian war, and he observed on receiving me (in playful reference to my wrongheadedness in other matters) "I do hope, Payn, you are at least a good Turk." And when I was obliged to shake my head, he said, "Well then, we won't talk about it"; and we never did. If this courteous reticence were more generally observed, a new charm would often be given to hospitality. As a host, indeed, Prince Leopold was almost faultless. He never forgot, however great might be the interval between their visits, the little peculiarities of his friends. In royal residence the early hours which are essential to my private comfort are not usual, nor is it customary to retire before the master of the house. But long before it grew late, he would make some pleasant observation about the habits of those who were not night birds, which left me free to go to roost. He was not a student in the ordinary sense of the word, though his knowledge of science and philosophy was probably much superior to mine; but he was well acquainted with the lighter branches of literature, and took great pleasure in them. I had the satisfaction of introducing him to the works of Lefanu, and his admiration of that author (so strangely neglected by the general public, notwithstanding the popularity of some of his imitators) vied with my own. He was fond of humor, though not of the boisterous kind (which perhaps requires physical health for its appreciation), and his favorite modern author was Thackeray. In Scott, too, he took great delight, and pointed out to me with pride a memento which had been given him by his hostess at Abbotsford, the bog oak walking-stick which Sir Walter brought away with him from Ireland, and of which he made such constant use. He had had his choice of richer relics, but had the good taste and sense to know what to choose.

"Lost Sir Massingberd" (which W. G. Clark *would* always call "Found Sir Missing Bird") was published, like many of its successors, anonymously, an example which I would earnestly dissuade my literary brethren from following. If one has any personality belonging to one (whether it is spelt with an *i* or not), it is just as well to claim it, otherwise some one is sure to do so. A literary gentleman in Glasgow, upon the strength of the authorship of this very book of mine, collected money from the charitable for some weeks. He said that the writer of the work in question had been very ill remunerated, and appealed with confidence to the spirit of fair play inherent in every British breast. Nay, curiously enough, so late as last Summer there was another Richmond in the field; for my friend, Walter Besant, writes to me from a north-country inn, as follows: "I met a man in the coffee-room here who gave me many mysterious hints of his great position in the world of letters, and, finding him very anxious to be interrogated, took care not to trouble him with any questions. I asked his landlady, however, who he was. 'Oh!' said she, 'he is quite a famous literary gent. He wrote 'Lost Sir Massingberd.'" My correspondent concludes his letter: "I have always suspected this. He is a much more distinguished looking fellow, and more likely to have done it than you." Such are the so-called friendships between literary men in the same line of business.

Speaking of impostors reminds me of two very fine specimens with whom, about this time, I became acquainted, one of whom adorned, and, for all I know to the contrary, may still adorn my own profession. One evening a gentleman called at my house and requested to see me upon very particular business. As I was absent from home, he asked to see my wife. He was a gentlemanly-looking person, of delicate appearance, and very shy, hesitating manners. "It is most unfortunate," he stammered, "for they told me at the office I should be sure to find Mr. Payn at home, and he is the only friend in London on whom I can rely under certain circumstances—pressing ones—in which I find myself."

"You know my husband, then?"

"No, madam, I do not; but my name, Henslow, would not be unfamiliar to him. I am a novelist, and the author of a serial now running in the *Phœnix Magazine*."

His hostess smiled politely, but could not go so far as to say that we took in the *Phœnix*. Could she give any message for him to her husband?

He shook his head. "The fact is, Madam, my difficulty is very urgent; it is of a domestic and not of a literary character. I came up to town from Gloucestershire this morning with my poor sister, to consult a London physician upon her account. She is dying; but there are hopes of alleviation and mitigation. At Swindon Station I got out to get her some refreshment and left my purse on the counter. We are absolutely without a penny between us."

"Good heavens! But where *is* your sister?"

"She is in the second class ladies' waiting-room at Paddington Station. She has been there for eight hours. I have been all day waiting for the only acquaintance I had in town; but in vain. Then I thought of your husband, who, being of the same calling, and knowing me at least by name, would, I felt sure, lend me a few shillings."

The question to have asked, no doubt, would have been: "Why not have gone to the editor of the *Phœnix*?" But my wife was touched by his evident distress of mind and the idea of the invalid in the waiting-room, and she gave him a sovereign on loan.

I naturally looked upon that sovereign as lost. It might, indeed, produce interest to my wife in Paradise, where all good deeds are said to fructify; but so far as I was concerned, I felt sure I should never see either it or Mr. Henslow again.

The next morning, however, to my extreme surprise, he called. A few words convinced me that he was the person he professed to be, and made me ashamed of my suspicions. "Your wife's kindness," he said, "has enabled my sister to procure comfortable lodgings. Our return tickets were fortunately not in my lost purse, and now we are going back again."

"But your sister has not seen the physician?"

"No," he said, with a faint flush. "We must come up again for that." Of course I understood that he referred to his want of cash, and forgetting in my turn, for the moment, that he might just as well apply to the *Phœnix* as to me, I advanced him another loan. He accepted it with as much modest hesitation as would have destroyed the last remnant of suspicion had any still survived within me, and, promising to return it by the next day's post, took his departure—forever. No one that I know of has seen Mr. Henslow since. A week or so afterward I called at the *Phœnix* office, and found that I had not been imposed upon so far as his identity was concerned. He had, however, been paid beforehand for his serial story, and since then, as many callers testified, had levied contributions on the charitable upon the strength of that literary achievement. If these lines should meet the gentleman's eye, I should like him to know that he is forgiven, and that if he will only sit to me for his character I should like to have further pecuniary dealings with him. Such idiosyncrasy as his must be would be well worth my professional attention.

The next greatest impostor I ever came across was F——, the famous spiritualist. Home being on the continent at the time (though an imperative message from a court of law brought him shortly afterward to England), F—— was then at the head of his profession in London, the very top of the table-turners. I met him for the first time at a large party where there were many persons distinguished in literature; not a few of whom, to my great surprise, were believers in him. I had thoroughly investigated the spiritual business (for copy), and knew it for what it was. It has long been exploded among all persons of intelligence, and is now only represented by its bastard offspring, thought-reading; but at that time it enjoyed considerable credit. As I was known to be skeptical, F—— undertook to tackle me. He promised that any dead friend of whom I should think should indicate his presence in the usual manner—like a postman. F—— rapped out my friend's surname accurately enough, though I did my best to delude him by not hesitating at the proper letter, but he was wrong in the Christian name. He made it William instead of Henry, and I positively declined to hear any communication from the departed spirit who did not know the name given to him by his godfathers and godmother. There was in fact a bit of a row. The next day I mentioned the circumstance to H——, a common friend of mine and the dead man's, and he at once said: "But you were wrong, my dear fellow; our friend's name *was* William. It was his brother [whom we had also known] who was Henry."

The circumstances somewhat staggered both of us, and we thought it only right, in justice to F——, to let him know how the case stood. We accordingly called upon him in Seymour Street, where he gave his *seances*, and I made my apology. He was very dignified about it, and not at all triumphant. "I have no power over these things myself," he said. "They are revealed to me; I am merely an instrument." (And so he was, a stringed one.) He condescended so far, however, to combine business with his "mission" as to suggest a *seance* then and there at a guinea a head, to which proposition we acceded.

I can see him now, a very fat, white-skinned man, with a face something like that of the first Napoleon, and I should think as great a scoundrel. His mode of procedure was to direct us to write down the names of a dozen dead friends on pieces of folded paper, and place them on the table. Then he would take one up in his large, soft hand, and inquire whether the spirit named therein was on the premises; and after two or three trials (for success was rarely achieved the first time), the reply came in the affirmative. H——, though a man of great acquirements and intelligence, was of an exceptionally reverent nature, and he did not much like dealing with his dead friends so lightly; but eventually he did what was required of him. He wrote down, among others, the name of some one I had never heard of. It was a woman's name—let us call it Lucy Lisle—and, of course, I was unaware that he had done so. Suddenly the table at which we sat was violently perturbed—indeed, it was almost thrown upon us—and F——, in something like convulsions, raised his sleeve and displayed, written in letters of blood upon his arm, the words Lucy Lisle.

H——, greatly agitated, got up at once, and we left the house and took a walk together in Hyde Park, where we discussed the matter. As luck would have it, there we met W. G. Clark, of Cambridge, and confided to him what had occurred, and he agreed to take a guinea's worth of supernatural information from F——, in my company, the next morning. What had happened, as we both agreed, was that the conjurer, while "making hay," as it were, of the dozen pieces of paper, had contrived to possess himself of one of them, and afterward of its contents (this was afterward found to be the case; but he had also a blank slip, which he dropped when he took up the other, so there should always be the right number upon the table). What puzzled me and delighted Clark were the letters of blood.

The very same thing took place as on the former occasion. F—— pitched upon one

of Clark's friends, and produced "Henry James" upon his naked arm in gory characters.

"That is very curious," said Clark in his dulcet tones. "You have reproduced quite accurately the name that I wrote down; but I see that, by a mistake, no doubt arising from my official position," (he was a tutor of Trinity at the time) "I have written it with the surname first; the deceased gentleman's name was James Henry. That you have read my slip of paper is certain; for that Mr. Henry, even in his disembodied state, should not know his surname from his Christian name is incredible. I shall not hesitate to say what has happened here wherever I go, and I should recommend you to leave London."

F—— took this excellent advice within twenty-four hours. It was afterward found, by experiment, that letters written by a stylus upon a white skin would remain, and apparently in blood, for more than a minute. It was certainly a very effective performance.

LONDON, ENGLAND

## THE PENAL SYSTEM OF NEW YORK.

### II.

BY A STATE OFFICIAL.

CONTRARY, it is believed, to the public impression, the State Prisons are by no means the greatest factor in the punishment of crime. From official sources it is estimated that the daily average of persons suffering the pains and penalties of the law is over fifteen thousand, classified as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Three state prisons | 2,900 |
| Six penitentiaries | 3,500 |
| Houses of refuge | 1,350 |
| Protectories | 3,000 |
| State reformatory | 500 |
| County jails | 1,800 |
| Work houses | 2,500 |
| State asylum for insane criminals | 140 |
| Total | 15,590 |

Though this statement is appalling, it is believed that the total above given is very considerably under the actual number.

These vast figures are strikingly suggestive; and it cannot fail to be appreciated that the problem is a stupendous one, requiring that the whole field be covered and that there be unity of thought and action if crime is to be not only successfully punished, but to the largest possible degree prevented.

When it is reflected that the vast proportion of persons in confinement suffer less than a year's incarceration, and that they are being constantly turned loose upon society, it will not be surprising to learn from careful estimates that there is a permanent population of twenty-five thousand discharged prisoners in this state.

Under the present system no considerable progress in the diminution of crime can ever be made. Under the system suggested a thorough classification of prisoners could be obtained without the abolition of a single jail or prison. Experiments on a small scale could be tried, and, if successful, applied to the whole system. It might be urged that such a scheme would interfere with local self government, and the right of the several municipalities and counties to spend their money for their own institutions in their own way.

It might as well be urged that every city and county should decline to be taxed for the making of general laws, because they do not have the exclusive right of saying what those laws should be. This is a question which extends far beyond any mere private and local consideration, and most deeply concerns the future prosperity and well being of the state in its entirety. It might be urged that such a centralization would wield a vast political power in the interest of individuals or parties, but, admitting the truth of the proposition, could its effects be possibly as bad as the the exercise of as great or a greater power subdivided in such a manner as to be impossible of detection and far greater in its baneful influence, because insidious and without any of the merits that would come from unity of action? This great reform was suggested, and its advantages clearly pointed out in a very able report made by the Hon. Theo. W. Dwight and the Rev. E. C. Wines, as Commissioners of the New York State Prison Association, to the legislature in 1867—their inquiries and personal observations having extended over eighteen states and the dominion of Canada. The practical application of this reform might necessitate the purchase or lease by the state of very many local institutions; but it is insisted that the state would be the gainer financially, and the public benefited morally.

With all our vaunted pride of wealth and intelligence, we must follow where we should have led, and now must learn from our neighbors in the Dominion of Canada, who years ago inaugurated the reform of central prison management.

The growth of New York has been so steady and yet so rapid that we contemplate with wonder its population of five and one-half millions. An empire in itself, which should be considered, at least in respect of its consequent enormous criminal class, as such, instead of a petty territorial division, with only such provision for the management of its offenders as if it were. Laying aside the question of what might be accomplished under a homogeneous system, it will be proper to consider some reforms which might well be accomplished with the system as it is.

As pointed out above, our statutes in relation to the penal and reformatory institutions of the state are the outgrowth of piece-meal and special legislation, which, by reason of almost annual amendment, have become so complex and difficult of comprehension and application, that it is by no means uncommon to seek the aid of Courts in their interpretation. It is maintained that what has been done in the codification of the statutes which define the punishment of crime, should long ago have been do ne for the statutes which regulate and control the machinery of its infliction. They should be revised, revamped, and generally overhauled, classified, rearranged, and necessary additions made, so that they may become one harmonious whole, capable of being understood by the lawyer and the layman.

It is hardly too much to say that each institution for the punishment of crime has its own special and private statutes, which are in many respects in violent conflict with those of every other. How can proper infliction of the punishment of crime be administered under such a confusion of statutes, so as to secure any great and lasting advantage in its repression?

Such a codification of prison laws would be most highly important and far reaching in its consequences under any system, and second only in importance to the centralization of the entire penal and correctional system of the state.

In the year 1862, it is understood, through the efforts of the Prison Association of New York, the first statutes were enacted providing for a certain deduction or commutation of sentence for good conduct of prisoners. Previous to this time, the rays of hope seldom entered the darkened cell of the unfortunate convict. Once the prison doors had closed upon him, a vista of years of toil, suffering and unspeakable anguish opened to his sorrowful gaze. With no earthly object of ambition, it is small wonder that overcharged human nature found vent in insurrections and bloody frays.

The abatement of sentence allowed at first was small, but by various amendatory acts has been increased until the allowance has become quite considerable, and furnishes the greatest possible inducement for good conduct and faithful performance of duty.

The present allowance is two months for each of the first two years, four months for the third and fourth, and five months for each subsequent year.

It is not urged that the amount of time thus allowed is either too great or too small. But it is maintained that the statutes regulating this allowance of commutation are too vague and uncertain for practical application by prison officers. They should also clearly point out what class of prisoners it includes, whether those convicted of felonies, or misdemeanors, or both; whether the time allowed is to be computed on sentences singly or in the aggregate; whether the time begins to run from date of sentence or date of reception in prison.

Many of the troublesome questions arising from the silence or obscurity of the statutes in this regard have been met and answered according to the opinions of Attorneys-General, personal views of Governors, and others responsible for their enforcement. It can hardly fail to be apparent that the laws affecting the questions above indicated should be amended, so as to clearly determine their exact scope and meaning.

Perhaps it is not generally known that, although the statutes of the state provide for this allowance of time for good conduct, yet the case of each prisoner has to be reported to the Governor, with a recommendation by the head of the prison for its allowance or disallowance, as some doubt of the constitutionality of the acts has been entertained, the Governor, having, under the provisions of the Constitution, the power alone to pardon, commute, or reprieve.

This, saving any question as to the constitutionality of the act, is thought to be eminently wise and proper, as it would be a power dangerous to vest in heads of prisons without any central supervision or control.

There is only one offense which absolutely prevents a prisoner from earning commutation for good conduct under the provisions of the statutes, and that is escaping or attempting to escape. This penalty was added to the statutes a few years since, and the purpose of the legislature in the main was wise; still it seems as though it went a little too far, as its only avowed object is to prevent escapes. Experience has clearly demonstrated that no human ingenuity can adequately provide against efforts on the part of prisoners to regain their liberty. It would seem, therefore, that the statutes might be amended by giving convicts at least one chance to obtain absolution from the unpardonable sin by providing a certain specified loss of commutation time for its commission, thus giving one more opportunity for hope to rise. After a prisoner has once forfeited his right to commutation there is no hope of future rewards to keep him from behaving as badly as he pleases, or from putting his keepers to endless trouble in future attempts at escapes. These "escapes," as they are called, become the worst and most dangerous element in prison, and require not infrequently almost superhuman effort to keep them in subjection.

The question of the aggregating of sentences in the allowance of good conduct was settled in the affirmative early in the administration of Governor Cleveland; and it unquestionably can hardly admit of a doubt that a prisoner, for example, with four sentences of five years each, should receive as much commutation as one who receives a single term of twenty years.

He also decided, under an opinion of the Attorney-General, that all prisoners confined in the prisons or penitentiaries, having an aggregate sentence of one year or over, could earn commutation, whether under conviction of felony or other crimes or misdemeanors. In this it hardly admits of doubt that he was right, inasmuch as the sole object of these laws was to encourage good conduct and promote discipline in prisons.

It would be absurd to say that a prisoner under sentence for assault and battery was not as much entitled to commutation as one under conviction for grand larceny. Still, these questions, as suggested above, should not be left to the intelligence or humanity of any governor, but should be the subject of statutory legislation. The subject of commutation for good conduct naturally leads to another which is closely akin to it in humanity.

Many years ago a statute was created, providing that Courts, in passing sentence, should limit a term of imprisonment, so that it would expire between the months of March and November, thus providing for the discharge of prisoners during a season of mild weather, when the chances of employment are the best, and when the temptations to return to a life of crime are least. This statute was re-enacted in the penal code in its entirety without change. It does not appear that much attention was ever paid to it by the Courts, and if there were ever any disposition to comply with its provisions, it was largely nullified by the commutation laws, which, in most instances, would radically change the date of expiration of sentences.

Thus two laws were enacted in direct conflict, and while a term of imprisonment might be properly limited by one, yet the object would be generally defeated by the other, as the commutation laws must prevail. It is estimated that ninety-five per centum of all prisoners entitled, earn commutation. The absurdity of a conflict of two important statutes was, as far as possible, remedied by Governor Cleveland, when he discovered that more prisoners were discharged under the operation of the commutation law in the Winter than in the Summer months. He caused to be prepared tables showing the amount of commutation which prisoners might earn by good conduct on sentences of years and fractions of a year from one to thirty-five, and transmitted them to all judges, district attorneys and clerks of courts, together with a circular letter, suggesting that both laws be construed together, and that a sentence be fixed with reference to a probability of a prisoner earning a reduction of sentence.

Still, while these laws remain unchanged, the executive's suggestion is entirely a matter of volition on the part of courts. This would seem to be a proper case for the attention of the legislature.

The question as to when a term of imprisonment begins, though arising in the administration of the commutation laws, is one of importance outside of them, and deserves special consideration, and should be settled by statutory enactment.

At present, and for some years since, it has been held, under an opinion of an Attorney-General, that a term of imprisonment begins at the date of receipt in prison. Formerly it was held (presumably on the opinion of some other Attorney-General) that it began on the date of sentence.

From a hasty examination of the question, it would seem that the term should begin on the date of sentence, and the injustice of any other construction of the law has been strongly maintained on the ground that prisoners ought to be allowed for the time spent in jail from the date of sentence to date of receipt in prison. It would seem to be clear, however, from a further consideration of the subject, that the term should begin on the date of actual incarceration in prison, agreeably to the opinion of an Attorney-General referred to above, that the law does not contemplate constructive imprisonment, and for the following reasons: Under the present administration of the law, prisoners in nearly all instances, lie in jail, save in the counties of New York and Kings, from a few days to a few weeks, and presumably for the purpose of enabling sheriffs to make a profit off their maintenance. If the statute fixed the beginning of a term of imprisonment on the date of sentence there would be not only an object on the part of the sheriff, but also on the part of prisoners and their friends, to make the time of detention as long as possible in jails, before transportation to the appointed place of punishment; the object of the sheriff being the profit on prisoners' board, and that of the prisoners, and their friends for them, to secure as much immunity as possible from hard labor and coarse food.

This subject leads to another, which is of considerable importance in an economical administration of justice. All state prisoners, or, in other words, all prisoners whose support the state has to assume, are transplanted from the places of their conviction to the prison by the sheriff, who receives as his compensation certain fees fixed by statute, and which are one of his considerable sources of revenue. The present statutes provide that sheriffs shall receive for conveying prisoners to state prisons, penitentiaries, and other penal institutions, for each mile, as follows: One convict, twenty cents; two convicts, thirty-five cents; three convicts, forty cents; and four convicts or more, twelve cents each. In addition they are allowed one dollar for maintenance of each prisoner, not to exceed each thirty miles traveled. It will thus be apparent, without further statement, that a sheriff receives a sum very largely in excess of his necessary expenses, and a

fair return for the labor performed in the conveyance of prisoners, for which the state has directly to pay, and not the counties, as some have supposed. The annual appropriation for this purpose by the legislature is the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. To give an example, the sheriff of New York receives on an average nearly five dollars for conveying each prisoner from New York to Sing Sing Prison, the actual cost of which will not exceed one dollar and fifty cents. It is suggested that the state might perform this labor on its own account, by deputizing a prison officer to convey prisoners, as is the case at the State Reformatory, and accomplish not only the saving of a large sum of money, but prevent the abuse of keeping prisoners in jail a week or more after sentence.

## THE INDEPENDENT CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK CITY, JULY 22D, 1884.

THE INTRODUCTORY SPEECH OF COLONEL CHARLES R. CODMAN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

FELLOW CITIZENS: You confer a great honor upon me in choosing me to preside in this Conference, not of office-holders nor of office-seekers, but of citizens desiring only the honor and welfare of the Republic. We have not met here as party men; we are not sent here by party machinery; but we come representing large bodies of citizens, who have determined, for the time being, to set aside the claims of party, whatever those claims may be, and to act together independently to maintain ideas, and, if possible, achieve results which shall be for the highest good, as we see it, of the whole country. The bond that unites us is a jealous sensitiveness for the national character and resentment at an attempt to lower it in the eyes of the world. It would be, we hold, an unspeakable disgrace—in full knowledge of the facts and with our eyes wide open—to place in the Presidential chair as the representative statesman of the United States a man who has never cleared his reputation from imputations which, if true, show that public office was used by him for private gain. We have examined the evidence against Mr. Blaine, and believing, as we honestly do, that it shows at the very least that his standard of public morality is low; that he is a man willing to expect and to claim pecuniary advantages from those whose interests he has been enabled to advance in the exercise of his public office; and who does not stop at this, but has no hesitation in promising to use his official power and influence to further the private ends of those with whom he desires to associate himself—claiming that he will be no "dead head," in aiding an enterprise which will be the gainer by Congressional favor—joined with the disposition, when put upon his defense, to equivocate and to conceal material documents and material facts; believing all this, we say, as we are bound to say, to the American people, that this man is not fit to be their President. We are making no charges against *private* character; but we hold that the official record and the public acts of Mr. Blaine, his attitude toward railroad legislation, and all other legislation, his transactions when Speaker of the House of Representatives, or when holding any legislative position, with corporations asking for Congressional aid or in any way dependent on Congressional action, are fit and proper subjects for investigation and for comment; and if we are convinced that his record shows moral malfeasance in office, it is our right and our duty boldly to declare our opinion and to ask our fellow citizens to refuse to confer upon such a man their highest honors and their most important political trust.

That such is the conviction of the members of this Conference need not be said; for why else are we here to-day? Acting as all of us have done at times with the Republican Party, and most of us never failing to support its nominations, and some of us its supporters when it was neither successful nor popular, it is not without pain that we find ourselves compelled to oppose the Presidential nomination of this historical organization; but we say that parties are but means to accomplish political ends; that they must stand for principles if they are to have any more vitality than that of mere organization; and that they cannot live alone upon the memory of great results achieved, if they do not meet the demands of the time; and we do not see that, at the present time, the great parties that divide the country are clearly and unmistakably at issue upon any important question; so that we are confined in this Presidential canvass almost exclusively to the question of the fitness of candidates.

It is in some respects fortunate that it is so; for if the Democrats had declared themselves in opposition to any political ideas which we have been accustomed to consider the cardinal principles of the Republican Party, and if then the Republicans had nominated Mr. Blaine, our position would have been far more trying than it is to-day. We should have been compelled to face the painful and discouraging alternative of not sustaining cherished political opinions or of voting for a candidate we believe to be unworthy. But, happily, all the great principles, to maintain which the Republican Party was founded, have long since been firmly established in the legislation of the country.

It is true that Mr. Blaine, in his skillful letter of acceptance, has at last expressed very positive opinions upon one subject. He has come out as an ardent Civil-Service reformer, now that the country has pronounced for the reform, although on the day when the cause was struggling and weak, it had no assistance from this always influential political leader. There have been one or two reactions, however, since then, and the people have in no uncertain tones proclaimed their will. It is certainly the fact to-day that political managers will not openly oppose the popular demand, and no backward steps will be taken in extending and maintaining the reform. We have not taken the decided action that brings us here to-day without some remonstrance from our party associates. They have urged upon us the claims of the old organization, and have rung the changes upon its achievements. They have told us that the great results of the War would be jeopardized if the Democratic Party should come into power. They have warned us that capital would be destroyed and labor would be paralyzed if there should be a discontinuance of Republican administration. They have said that Mr. Blaine should be chosen President, because he would do what other Presidents have not done, and what he alone can do; and that is to make this country respected by foreign nations. To all such suggestions we have been impervious.

We have replied that the constitutional interpretations settled by the War are not disputed; that the Democrats, who are at least nearly half the people in the country, have no desire, and can have no interest to check the national prosperity; and that this country is respected throughout the world for its power, its freedom, its energy, and its resources; and that it will continue to be so respected unless some "aggressive" and "magnetic" President shall succeed in making it ridiculous. There has not been much in such considerations as these to induce us to give our support to a discredited and obnoxious candidate. But an appeal has also been made to our sympathies and to our highest sense of justice.

Are we ready, it has been asked, to justify or condone such incidents as the Copiah massacre? Will we ally ourselves with a political party that carries elections by murder and intimidation?

I answer that I believe we yield to none in our abhorrence of the affair at Copiah. It was an outrage utterly without justification, and it is an infinite disgrace to the community that tolerated it. Nor will we ally ourselves to a party that carries elections by murder and intimidation; but, before all things, we will be just; and we will not charge the whole South or the whole Democratic Party with the responsibility of an act that belongs to one small community alone; but our Republican critics know perfectly well—there are no men in the country that know it better—that these occurrences could not have been prevented by any action of the Federal Government. If they could, how does it happen that, during two Republican administrations, there has been no attempt at Federal interference? And why is it that no Republican politician ventures to recommend such interference? No, gentlemen; the truth is that time and education and enlightened self-influence and the influence of civilization and Christianity are the agencies that must be relied upon to prevent these crimes; and if we may judge the future by the past, we may expect that, at no distant period, the barbarous ideas and practices which slavery has left as a legacy to the South will yield to these benign influences. No one can deny, and no one ought to fail to rejoice, that such incidents as that at Copiah, which were once common, are now exceptional; and that the two races which an overruling Providence has placed side by side in the Southern States are approaching, under the influence of universal freedom, of equal political rights, and a wider diffusion of knowledge, a better understanding of and a more generous consideration for each other.

But, however that may be, we are not to be turned from what seems to us a plain and obvious duty by an attempt to appeal to any sectional feeling, or even to our sense of the wickedness of men or of communities for whom we are not responsible. We shall not give up our right to condemn and denounce lawlessness and oppression in the South any more than our right to condemn political dishonesty in the North. We shall exercise both of these rights. We shall not support Mr. Blaine, nor shall we support any man who justifies the Copiah murder, if, indeed, such a man can be found, for whom any one would ask the suffrages of the people. We respect the convictions of others; but, for ourselves, we say that it is just as impossible for us to support Mr. Blaine as it is to lie or to steal. We are assembled here to-day to confer together and to consider what practical action we shall take. We have one purpose in view, and, as reasonable men, we desire to act together. But we shall not, I think, make any attempt to demand pledges or to bind consciences. Whatever is done here, every man is free to follow his own course. No pledges will be asked, and certainly none will be given.

For myself, I do not hesitate to say that the defeat of Mr. Blaine should be compassed by all honorable means. It seems to me that the cause of good government, of pure politics, of American character, requires it to be done. There is but one way to do it, and that way must be obvious to us all. We desire, first of all, a President that is incorruptible; and if, besides that, he is able and independent, so much the better. We have not far to go to find a man who is all this. It has been said recently by some of the supporters of Mr. Blaine that no Democratic President was ever able to resist the pressure of party managers. It may, perhaps, be true; and possibly some Republican Presidents have been open to the same criticism; but there is certainly one Democratic official who has shown the ability to successfully resist all pressure that would interfere with the faithful performance of official duty, and he is now Governor of New York, and the Democratic candidate for President of the United States—a man whose utterances and whose acts, whether as Mayor or Governor, have proved that he holds office not for personal ends, but as a trust for the people whose servant he is. As a life-long opponent of the Democratic Party, and with no intention now of becoming identified with it, I will yet rejoice, and I will say that it is good for the Republic that, at a crisis when the party which has been the party of progress halts and is unfaithful, the party which we have been accustomed to distrust shows wise intelligence and civic courage. It has risen to its great opportunity; and those Republicans who would make effectual opposition to a candidate they believe to be unfit can, with no loss of self-respect, without surrendering a conviction, and in the exercise of the highest political expediency, give their votes for the reform Governor of New York.

Let us then, in a vigorous and business-like way, proceed to the work before us. Let us take steps to lay before the country the evidence that has convinced us that the Republican nomination for President was unfit to be made. Let us declare that we stand together, and that we ask our fellow citizens to join us to make our protest effectual against corruption in office. Let us try to impress upon the voters by our words and acts that political straightforwardness is better than political success; and when we have done our work here let us go to our homes and use such influence as we have to further the cause which we conceive to be the cause of our country.

### ADDRESS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE.

The address adopted by the Conference, as read by George William Curtis, was as follows:

The paramount issue of the Presidential election of this year is moral rather than political. It concerns the national honor and character and honesty of administration rather than general policies of government, upon which the platforms of the two parties do not essentially differ. No position taken by one platform is seriously traversed by the other. Both evidently contemplate a general agreement of public opinion upon subjects which have been long in controversy, and indicate an unwillingness to declare upon other and cardinal questions views which, in the present condition of opinion, might seriously disturb the parties within themselves. Parties indeed now cohere mainly by habit and tradition, and since the great issues which have divided them have been largely settled, the most vital political activity has been the endeavor of good citizens in both parties to adjust them to living issues and to make them effective agencies of political progress and reform.

The indispensable necessity of this course has been long apparent; for, in a time of profound peace at home and abroad, the most threatening national peril is an insidious political corruption, a mercenary and demoralizing spirit and tendency, the result of which is well described by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, as "the shameless doctrine that the true way by which power should be gained in the Republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used when gained is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge."

But this doctrine naturally has produced results which are still more alarming. The corrupt spirit and tendency have so rapidly developed that they seek political power not only to gratify ambition and revenge, but to promote private gain. They decide appeals to the public conscience, defend the soiled reputations of public men by the bold assertion that all public men are equally guilty, declare that success in obtaining eminent position disposes of every imputation and suspicion of wrong-doing, and, despising all practical measures to reform the system of official patronage which fosters dishonest politics, makes a great party nominally responsible for prolonged and monstrous fraud, and proclaim that it is the duty of every citizen who, for great and beneficent ends, has habitually supported a party to regard the success of the party at an election, without regard to the character of those whom it selects as its executive agents, to be a supreme national necessity. A tendency more fatal to the public welfare cannot be conceived, and when, by public indifference or misunderstanding, this corrupt spirit is able to demand that the country shall approve it by according to it the highest honor in its gift, every patriotic citizen must perceive that no duty could be more pressing, vital, and imperative than that of baffling and defeating the demand.

If the Republican Convention had presented a candidate whose character and career were the pledge of a resolute contest with the tendencies that we have described; if they had foretold a stern dealing with political corruption and a vigorous correction of the vast abuses which the long and undisturbed tenure of power by any party is sure to breed; if the success of the candidate had promised inflexible honesty of administration, purification of the Government, and elevation of the party standard, every Republican voter would have gladly supported the nomination. But these are precisely the anticipations which the nomination forbids. It offers a candidate who is an unfit leader, and who has been shown by his own words and his acknowledged acts, which are of official record, to be unworthy of respect and confidence; who has traded upon his official trust for his pecuniary gain; a representative of men, methods and conduct which the public conscience condemns and which illustrates the very evils which honest men would reform.

Such a nomination does not promise in the Executive chair inflexible official integrity, sober and wise judgment, a sole regard for the public welfare, and an unshrinking determination to promote reform in the Civil Service, and ceaselessly to pursue and punish public robbers of every kind and degree. Independent voters have generally supported Republican nominations as more surely promising reform than those of the Democratic Party. Independents, however, cannot support a nomination which is the culmination of the tendency that they would correct. Republicans cannot hope that, under such leadership as we have mentioned, the abuses of the past can be corrected or the party reformed. We are very proud of the great record and services of the Republican Party, but not with our consent or connivance shall that record be disgraced.

Every party must be constantly renewed by the intelligent independence of its own members or it will sink from an agency to secure good government into a remorseless despotism. The Republican Party sprang from a moral sentiment. It was the party of political morality and of personal liberty. It appealed directly to the conscience of the citizen. But, like all parties, it was a political agency not to be worshiped, but to be carefully held to the spirit and purposes on which and for which it was organized. "I do not know," said Mr. Seward, thirty years ago, when he left the Whig Party to join the Republican—"I do not know that it will always or even long preserve its courage, its moderation, and its consistency. If it shall do so, it will secure and save the country. If it, too, shall become unfaithful, as all preceding parties have done, it will, without sorrow or regret on my part, perish as they are perishing, and will give rise to another, truer, and better one."

This reasoning must not be forgotten. It is with a profound conviction of its wisdom that Republicans faithful to their party, but holding, with the great Republican fathers, that political morality and purity of administration are more precious than party, are now constrained to oppose the Republican Presidential nomination in the interest of what they believe to be pure republicanism, of the public welfare, and of the honor of the American name.

The Republican nomination has, for the time, superseded all other issues by raising the question of official honesty. This question cannot be avoided except upon the plea that the official character of candidates need not be considered, and that, in order to secure a party President the members of a party ought to vote for any candidate who has been regularly nominated. This is a plea beyond which party madness cannot go. Acquiescence in it would require the surrender of the self-respect of every voter. There could be no candidate so unfit that this plea would not demand his support, and Republican success, justified by an argument which defies the public conscience, would be the overthrow of the vital principle of the party, and show that the spirit and character which created its great traditions are rapidly perishing.

Upon the practical questions of tariff and finance, and other questions upon which both parties are divided within themselves, we also are divided in opinion. We shall vote, therefore, in the choice of representatives and other officers according to our individual opinions of their political views and their personal character. Divided on other questions, we are united in conviction that the fountain of office and honor should be pure, and that the highest

office in the country should be filled by a man of absolutely unsuspected integrity.

As there is no distinctive issue upon public policy presented for the consideration of the country, the character of the candidates becomes of the highest importance with all citizens who do not hold that party victory should be secured at any cost. While the Republican nomination presents a candidate whom we cannot support, the Democratic Party presents one whose name is the synonym of political courage and honesty and of administrative reform. He has discharged every official trust with sole regard to the public welfare and with just disregard of mere partisan and personal advantage, which, with the applause and confidence of both parties, have raised him from the chief executive administration of a great city to that of a great state. His unreserved, intelligent, and sincere support of reform in the Civil Service has firmly established that reform in the state and the cities of New York; and his personal convictions, proved by his official acts, more decisive than any possible platform declaration, are the guaranty that, in its spirit and in its letter, the reform would be enforced in the national Administration. His high sense of duty, his absolute and unchallenged official integrity, his inflexible courage in resisting party pressure and public outcry, his great experience in the details of administration, and his commanding executive ability and independence are precisely the qualities which the political situation demands in the chief executive officer of the Government, to resist corporate monopoly on the one hand, and demagogue Communism on the other, and at home and abroad, without menace or fear, to protect every right of American citizens and to respect every right of friendly states by making political morality and private honesty the basis of constitutional administration.

He is a Democrat who is, happily, free from all association with the fierce party differences of the slavery contest, and whose financial views are in harmony with those of the best men in both parties. Coming into public prominence at a time when official purity, courage, and character are of chief importance, he presents the qualities and the promise which independent voters desire, and which a great body of Republicans, believing those qualities to be absolutely indispensable in the administration of the Government at this time, do not find in the candidate of their own party.

Such independent voters do not propose to ally themselves inextricably with any party. Such Republicans do not propose to abandon the Republican Party nor to merge themselves in any other party, but they do propose to aid in defeating a Republican nomination which, not for reasons of expediency only, but for high moral and patriotic considerations, with a due regard for the Republican name and for the American character, was unfit to be made. They desire not to evade the proper responsibility of American citizens by declining to vote, and they desire also to make their votes as effective as possible for honest and pure and wise administration.

How can such voters, who at this election cannot conscientiously support the Republican candidate, promote the objects which they desire to accomplish more surely than by supporting the candidate who represents the qualities, the spirit and the purpose which they all agree in believing to be of controlling importance in this election? No citizen can rightfully avoid the issue or refuse to cast his vote. The ballot is a trust. Every voter is a trustee for good government, bound to answer to his private conscience for his public acts. This Conference, therefore, assuming that Republicans and independent voters, who for any reason cannot sustain the Republican nomination, desire to take the course which, under the necessary conditions and constitutional methods of a Presidential election, will most readily and surely secure the result at which they aim, respectfully recommends to all such citizens to support the Electors who will vote for Grover Cleveland in order most effectually to enforce their conviction that nothing could more deeply stain the American name and prove more disastrous to the public welfare than the deliberate indifference of the people of the United States to increasing public corruption and to the want of official integrity in the highests trusts of the Government.

# Science.

## THE ELM TREE BEETLE.

The last report of the entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture contains a full account of the imported elm-leaf beetle, and of the best means of attacking it, which will be welcome, as for several years past the elms of many towns and cities in the Middle Atlantic States have been ravaged by this pest.

According to Glover this beetle was imported from Europe as early as 1837. It somewhat resembles the striped cucumber beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*) in size and markings. The grub or larva is long, almost cylindrical, yellowish black, with black spots, and a wide yellow line along the back and sides.

The worm is destructive to the foliage from May until August, skeletonizing the leaves. When fully grown it descends to the ground, and changes to a chrysalis, under leaves, etc., near the base of the tree. While the beetle, of which there are three to four broods, also injures the leaves, it is by no means so destructive as its young.

The insect is doubtless well-known to many of our readers; but it is the best means of destroying it to which the report is mainly devoted.

Glover suggested the use of oil and tar gutters, and other barriers, surrounding the base or the body of the tree, devices similar to those used against the canker worm and codling moth. He recommended that there be placed around each tree small, tight, square boxes or frames a foot or eighteen inches in hight, sunk in the ground, the earth within the inclosure to be covered with cement, and the top edge of each frame to be covered with broad, projecting pieces of tin, like the eaves of a house or the letter T, or painted with some adhesive or repellent substance, as tar, etc. The worms, descending the tree, being unable to climb over the inclosure, would change into helpless chrysalids within the box, where they could daily be destroyed by thousands. Those hiding within the crevices of the bark of the trunk could easily be syringed from their hiding places.

Riley found that the quickest and most satisfactory way of destroying the insect, which has nearly the same habits as the Colorado potato beetle, except that it does not propagate in the ground, is to syringe the trees with Paris green and water, though London purple may prove just as effectual and cheaper.

"The syringing cannot be done from the ground except on very young trees, though a good fountain pump will throw a spray nearly thirty feet high. Larger trees will have to be ascended by means of a ladder, and the liquid sprinkled or atomized through one of the portable atomizers, like Peck's, which is fastened to the body, and contains three gallons of the liquid.

"The mode of pupation of the insect under the tree, on the surface of the ground, beneath whatever shelter it can find, or in the crevices between the earth and the trunk, enables us to kill vast numbers of the pupæ and transforming larvæ by pouring hot water over them. We found that even Paris green water poured over them also killed. If the trees stand on the sidewalk of the streets the larvæ will go for pupation in the cracks between the bricks or at the base of the tree, where they can also be killed in the same way. This mode of destruction is, take it all in all, the next most satisfactory one we know of, though it must be frequently repeated.

"We have largely experimented with a view of intercepting and destroying the larvæ in their descent from the tree. Troughs, such as are used for canker-worms, tarred paper, felt bands saturated with oil, are all good and the means of destroying large numbers. Care must be taken, however, that the oil does not come in contact with the trees, as it will soon kill them, and when felt bandages are used there should be a strip of tin or zinc beneath them. The trouble with all these intercepting devices, however, is that many larvæ let themselves drop down direct from the tree, and thus escape destruction."

The London purple (one-half pound), flour (three quarts) and water (a barrel, forty gallons), were mixed as follows: A large galvanized iron funnel, of thirteen quarts capacity, and having a cross septum of fine wire gauze, such as is used for sieves, also having vertical sides and a rim to keep it from rocking on the barrel, was used. About three quarts of cheap flour were placed in the funnel and washed through the wire gauze by water poured in. The flour, in passing through, is finely divided, and will diffuse in the water without appearing in lumps. The flour is a suitable medium to make the poison adhesive. The London purple is then placed upon the gauze and washed in by the remainder of the water, until the barrel is filled. Three-eighths of a pound of London purple to one barrel of water may be taken as a suitable percentage. Three-eighths of an ounce may be used as an equivalent in one bucketful of water.

Paris green injures the tree more than the London purple. Three-fourths of a pound of Paris green to a barrel (thirty-six or forty gallons) of water, with three quarts of flour or three-quarters of an ounce of Paris green to a bucket of water, may be regarded as a poison mixture of medium or average strength for treating elms affected by these beetles.

When many trees are to be sprayed a cart or wagon may be used to haul the poison in a large barrel provided with a stirrer, force pump, skid, etc. The force pump was described and figured in the annual report of the entomologists for 1882. It is double-acting and very powerful, giving strong pressure to disperse the liquid far and finely, and about a pailful of poisoned water was sprayed upon each tree. When only two or three were to be treated an aquapult or other bucket pump was used to force the poison from a bucket carried by hand. Connected with either pump, is a long flexible pipe, with its distal part stiff, and serving as a long handle whereby to hold its terminal nozzle beneath the branches or very high up at a comfortable distance from the person managing it. To the hose is attached a bamboo pole, the partitions of which may be burned out with a hot iron rod. With this apparatus a tree can be quickly sprayed, and a large grove or row of trees along a street treated in a short time. It is equally adapted for forestry use in general, and for orchards, when the trees are not in fruit.

# Biblical Research.

## THE TEACHING OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

BY PROF. ALBERT L. LONG, D.D.

The following notes of an examination, which I have just had the opportunity of making, of the "Jerusalem manuscript," from which the recent editions of the "Teaching" have been derived, will be, perhaps, of some interest to critical scholars, as well as to general readers.

The manuscript is found in the library of the Monastery (or *Metoche*) connected with the Jerusalem Patriarchate, in the Phanar or Greek quarter of Stamboul. This establishment is quite distinct from, although near to, that of the Greek Patriarchate of Constantinople.

The library possesses, according to the statement of the librarian, six hundred ancient manuscripts. The Jerusalem manuscript is No. 446* of the collection. It is a stout volume, of what I would call a small 8vo. It is about eight inches long by six wide. It contains one hundred and twenty leaves of stout parchment, well preserved, but bearing indubitable marks of age. On the first or left hand page of the last leaf (or, using the numeration common in ancient manuscripts, page No. 120a) there is a subscription and date—"Finished in the month of June, 6564 (*i. e.*, A. D. 1056), by the hand of Leon the Notary."

The contents of these 120 parchment leaves are as follows:

1. The first thirty-two leaves contain what is entitled John Chrysostom's Synopsis of the Old and New Testaments in their order. Notwithstanding the title includes the New Testament, the Synopsis, however, finishes with the prophet Malachi.

2. From the 33d leaf to the second page of the 51st leaf is found the Epistle of Barnabas.

3. From the second page of the 51st (in the middle of the page) to the middle of the first page of the 70th leaf is found the First Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians.

4. From the middle of the first page of the 70th, to the middle of the first page of the 76th leaf, is the Second Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians.

5. On the first page of the 76th leaf, only three lines from the bottom, begins the "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles," finishing about the middle of the second page of the 80th leaf. The lower half of this page is left blank, while at the beginning—*i.e.*, on the 76th leaf, between the end of the Second Epistle of Clement and the beginning of the "Teaching," there is inserted (in ink differing slightly in color from other portions of the MS., what appears to be simply a list of the names of the books of the Old Testament, in Hebrew and Greek, the Hebrew names written in the Greek character, making the usual uncouth appearance. I have as yet no satisfactory theory in my mind to account for this insertion in this place. Possibly, the copyist simply thought to utilize the spare half page of parchment, and after having finished the Second Epistle of Clement, he thought to put in a little useful general information; then, having miscalculated his space, and having still three or four lines to spare, he began on the "Teaching." It is a curious fact that similar insertions of trivial and unimportant matter are frequently found in ancient MSS.

6. The half page at the close of the "Teaching" is left blank; but the 81st leaf and the half of the first page of the 82d leaf have the Epistle of Mary of Cassaboli to the saint and holy martyr Ignatius, Archbishop of Antioch. I regret that the circumstances did not allow any closer examination of this disputed epistle, so as to throw, if possible, some light upon the question of the city to which this lady belonged, and whether it was or not Castabala of Cilicia. Antioch is called the City of God (Theoupolis) as was customary upon coins of a certain period.

7. Following this Epistle to the Martyr Saint Ignatius, there are *twelve* epistles from him. Now, inasmuch as there are *fifteen epistles* extant, which have been attributed to Ignatius, and out of the fifteen, at the present day *eight* are rejected by most biblical critics as *spurious*, the enumeration of the twelve given by this manuscript becomes a matter of considerable interest. I will therefore give it:

I. The First is to Mary, two pages. Presumably a reply to the preceding.

II. The Second is to the Trallians, from the middle of the first page of the 83d to the middle of the second page of the 87th leaf.

III. The Third Epistle is to the Magnesians, from the middle of the second page of the 87th, to the middle of the second page of the 91st leaf.

IV. The Fourth Epistle is to the Tarsians, and extends to the first page of the 94th leaf, ending near the top of the page.

V. The Fifth Epistle is that to the Philippians concerning Baptism, and extends to the middle of the second page of the 97th leaf.

VI. The Sixth Epistle is that to the Philadelphians, and extends to the middle of the first page of the 102d leaf.

VII. The Seventh Epistle is that to the Smyrnæans, finishing near the bottom of the second page of the 105th leaf.

VIII. The Eighth Epistle is that to Polycarp, the Bishop of Smyrna, beginning at the bottom of the second page of the 105th, and finishing about the middle of the second page of the 107th leaf.

IX. The Ninth Epistle is that to the Antiochians, finishing near the top of the first page of the 110th leaf.

X. The Tenth Epistle is that to Heron, Deacon of Antioch, finishing near the bottom of the second page of the 111th leaf.

XI. The Eleventh Epistle is that to the Ephesians, extending to the middle of the second page of the 117th leaf.

XII. The Twelfth Epistle is that to the Romans, and finishes five lines and a half from the top of the first page of the last leaf (120) of the volume. This is the Epistle to the Romans, more generally regarded as the genuine one. The absence of the amen after the closing words, "Fare ye well to the end in the patience of Jesus Christ," is worth nothing as indicative of agreement with the text known to English critics as the Longer Recension. After these five and a half lines, there is one line, well spaced from the above, finely written, in the most contracted and abbreviated style of hand-writing, containing the subscription and date above mentioned. The last half of the page and a part of the last page then has, in the same handwriting as the rest of the manuscript, an addition in the form of a genealogical note upon the genealogy of Joseph and Mary, and evidently following the authority of Eusebius, the ecclesiastical historian. This has doubtless been simply added by the copyist in order to utilize the empty parchment.

I was unable to continue as long as I desired the examination of this interesting volume. There are very many questions of biblical archæology, which would be touched upon, and some probably settled by its careful perusal. The four leaves of the "Teaching" are by no means the only gold in this mass of ore. The last paragraph of the Second Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians, just preceding the "Teaching," is as follows:

"To God alone, the invisible Father of truth, who hath sent unto us the Saviour and the Prince of incorruption, through whom also he has revealed unto us the truth and the heavenly life; to him be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

ROBERT COLLEGE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

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It is well known to biblical students that the particle *ἵνα* has a much more extended use in the New Testament than in the classical Greek, and that in many instances it seems to convey no idea of finality, but takes the place of *ὅτι*, *ὅτε* and *ὅστε*. The question as to whether, even in these latter instances, a final meaning can be traced in each and every case, has been differently answered by grammarians and commentators, although the most and best—Fritzsche, Meyer, Winer, Grimm and others—have answered in the affirmative. That such a fine point in syntax would offer considerable debating ground is no more than natural, and New Testament scholars have reasons to be grateful for the thorough and exhaustive dissertation of Wilhelm Hunzinger, Professor in Schwerin, on this subject, which he publishes in a late number of Luthardt's *Zeitschrift für Kirch-Wissenschaft und Kirch-Leben*, (p. 632—643). The article is divided into two parts, in the first of which are treated the *verba sentiendi* and *dicendi* which take *ἵνα*, but which, in addition to their declaratory sense, contain also a "cupitive" idea—*i. e.*, convey the idea of a desire—which latter fact easily explains the final sense of the *ἵνα*. The second part of the article gives a list of passages where the particle is used apparently as the exact equivalent of *ὅτι*, *ὅτε* and *ὅστε*, and, after an analysis, the writer reaches the conclusion that here, too, the final meaning can be traced in each instance, so that the result of the whole discussion is another indication that New Testament syntax is not so far removed from classicalism in this regard as might be supposed at first glance. Whether the exegesis of each passage as Hunzinger gives it will win the applause of all specialists may be doubtful; but his article has permanent value on account of its complete and suggestive arrangement of the passages that are of importance in this connection. The same *Heft* contains two articles of considerable interest for Old Testament students. The first is the fourth article in a series of contributions to biblical chronology, by Dr. F. E. König, of the Leipzig University, in which the Old Testament and the Assyrian chronology are compared. The article furnishes rather the materials (especially the literary) for studying the question than definite conclusions. The second is a lengthy discussion of the Immanuel prophecy of Isaiah vii. 1—ix. 6, by Prof. Dr. C. J. Bredekamp, of Greifswald, the author of *Moses und die Propheten*, one of the most successful attacks on the theories of the Wellhausen school. The article in question is chiefly a reproduction in more popular form of the author's Latin dissertation published in 1880, entitled "*Vaticinium, quod de Immanuele edidit Isaias Explicatum*," and, like this, is a defense of the Messianic interpretation of much discussed and much abused passages. It forcibly states the best arguments that are brought forward in support of the traditional exegesis of this crux.

* In the edition of the Epistles of Clement, Constantinople, 1875, by Bishop Philotheos Bryennios, taken from this manuscript, the number of the manuscript is given as 416. Whether it was a typographical error, or the volumes of the library have been renumbered, I could not find out

# Missions.

## EDUCATIONAL WORK IN SYRIA.

BY FRANK E. HOSKINS,
OF THE SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

No more interesting chapter in the history of the American mission in Syria will ever be written than that long series of remarkable providences which has modified and changed almost wholly the original plans and hopes of its founders. Sixty-five years ago two young ministers sailed from Boston on a mission to the Turco-Christian populations of Western Asia. Their high hope and desire was to preach the Gospel of Christ to the Mohammedans. Preparatory for this, and simply as a means to this high end, they began to teach and preach to the nominal Christians about Smyrna. It seemed to them, in the fervor of their desire, that, in a very few years, they could abandon this branch and labor among the Eastern Christians. Then they hoped to proceed to Jerusalem, where they would be able to find an open door, through which they could enter and preach Christ at one of the Meccas of Moslem religious life. Mr. Parsons, in less than three years, slept in a stranger's grave in Egypt, and never even saw the Holy City. He fell a victim to disease on the very threshold of his life as a missionary. Mr. Fisk lived to master the Arabic language, to visit Jerusalem, but not to dwell there, and was then cut down by a malignant fever. Both died without having seen the first glimmer of success in that work to which they had sacrificed their lives—the preaching of Christ to the Mohammedans.

Those who followed these pioneers cherished the same hopes; and thirty years of trials and unsuccessful attempts rolled by before men saw that God's plan in this great work differed from their own; that the Gospel must first be preached to the "lost sheep of the house of Israel"—to those who had known and perverted the truth—before the Mohammedans, the most bitter and uncompromising enemies of Christianity, could be reached. And, strange to say, the work has never yet gotten beyond this seemingly preparatory stage, although for sixty years a line of noble men and women have worked and prayed and watched for the coming of the dawn, when the thick clouds of Moslem ignorance and bigotry and superstition shall roll away, and the Sun of Righteousness shine throughout the length and breadth of the Mohammedan world.

It was a feeling of the noblest Christian chivalry which led the founders of the mission to select Jerusalem as the basis of all operations in the Holy Land. But, here again, God's plan was otherwise. Year after year they journeyed up to the Holy City only to be drawn back by trial, danger, sickness and death. During the first twenty years of the mission, twenty-one noble lives were sacrificed in the attempt to make Jerusalem once again the center from which streams of truth would flow forth to gladden and redeem the earth. The trial of their faith was long and sore, and only after many years did they turn away from the Holy City, and leave even the Holy Land itself, to make the home of the mission in a beautiful city many miles to the North, where the health and security of the laborers was much greater than they ever could have been in the city first chosen. Beirût thus became the center of the American work in Syria, and many years ago all work in Jerusalem was abandoned and the wished-for city left to the disposal of him who, in his own time, will redeem it from the hand of the Turk and from the still greater degradation which has been heaped upon it by the error and superstition of corrupt Oriental Churches.

Hindered in preaching Christ to the Mohammedans, kept from making Jerusalem the center of all work in Syria, the missionaries were further compelled to modify their own personal work by giving a large share of all their efforts to Education; and this department has attained a magnitude that exceeds the widest conceptions of the first generation of missionaries. Throughout Syria, from Aleppo to Jerusalem, are scattered hundreds of schools, all of which are directly or indirectly under the care of Christian workers. In these schools are gathered daily 15,000 children—boys and girls—who receive instruction in the Bible, and as far as possible in everything favorable to a Christian civilization. Of these pupils 6,000 are in the schools of the American mission; and within the limits of the same ar gathered 3,000 in the English schools under the care of Mrs. Mott. The remainder are under the care of English and Scotch workers at Ladakia, Nazareth, Jerusalem and other places. These represent the preparatory work which has devolved upon the missionaries. Out of this has grown the demand for a system of higher education. Beirût promises to become the center of this higher work; and at the present time no city in the East can compare with it in educational advantages. Possessing common schools, boarding schools for boys and girls, and the Syrian Protestant College, with its preparatory, literary, medical and theological departments, it stands necessarily at the front of all progress in Syria, social, intellectual and religious. In the lower schools, especially all those under the care of native teachers, the instruction is in the Arabic language, but English is making its way everywhere, because all higher education must, for many years, be carried on in that language. The standard required for entering the college is much higher than most people would imagine. Arab boys are examined in all the ordinary branches in English, and must show that they have a practical knowledge of it as spoken and written, because English is now the language of the college. They are also examined in their own language and in French. This represents no small amount of preparatory work, to take a boy from a mountain village of Lebanon, and give him a practical knowledge of three languages by the time he is fifteen or sixteen years of age. When it is remembered that this higher department is only twenty years old, and that the whole work from the very beginning has been done in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties, some idea of the progress can be obtained.

The difficulties are peculiar and manifold. In character the Oriental is far removed from the Teuton or Anglo-Saxon of the West. It is not simply a difference of degree in the scale of civilization; it is far deeper than that. The sentiment of obedience, instead of being rooted in the instinct of subordination and the idea of duty, is merely fear. A slavish fear toward God has corrupted and degraded the purest religion on the earth to a system of superstition and priestcraft and fanaticism. Fear toward the Turk in power for 500 years has helped beget a servility of manners that is positively painful to a person from a land of freedom, and has made possible that brutal despotism, exaggerated punishment and oppression which distinguish the Ottoman power from every other in Christendom. But these evils, together with insecurity of property and the impoverished production of land and labor, are nothing in comparison with what this sentiment of fear has wrought for woman. Treated as a slave, a beast of burden, an animal, she hides her face from shame, wraps herself in a sheet, and glides about, the restless and unwelcomed ghost of her murdered womanhood. Home is only a name, a place where a brute of a man may indulge his unholiest passions, where women weep and suffer, and where troops of little children open their eyes to sin and degradation and shame. To save man from his baser self, to rescue woman from this bondage of soul and body, to fit her for the sacred duties of a wife and mother, to pluck the children in their early years from these surroundings of vice and impurity, and bring them into contact with Christian civilization and the pure religion of Christ—such is the work of education in Syria.

Next in the list of opposing powers is Mohammedanism itself, with its doctrines and practices diametrically opposed to all that has been accomplished in the elevation and emancipation of the human race. The faith of Islam is not undermined, and one is often surprised at the loose statements of travelers passing through the Mohammedan world. The missionary work of sixty years has hardly touched the almost impregnable barriers which separate the followers of Mohammed from all Christendom. Meeting great success in their labors among all other denominations, they have drawn the lines of demarkation tighter. They have raised up several generations of native Christians, whose power will be beyond all calculation when once the disintegration of existing things begins, but as far as effecting an actual breach in Islamism is concerned, they have done nothing. It is truly a walled empire. Its overthrow can only be hoped for from within.

Closely allied to this, and yet differing in character, is the opposition offered by the Jesuits. The very essence of their institution, and what they are bound to seek by every means, right or wrong, is the destruction of Protestantism. This is the very condition of their existence; and this duty they must fulfill or cease to be Jesuits. Wherever a school is opened or the Bible taught, there the wily Jesuit appears to practice his craft, his cunning, and his deceit. He never fails to put in an appearance; and when the history of the work in Syria is fully written, the plots, the schemes and the defeats of Jesuitism will teach some interesting lessons and add unwilling testimony to the power of Protestant Christianity.

But now a new class of dangers threaten all mission and educational work in the Turkish Empire. THE INDEPENDENT, in recent articles, has called the attention of its readers to the outrages committed upon Mr. Knapp, Mr. Riggs, and Dr. Raynolds, and the urgent need of prompt governmental intervention. As yet no case of personal violence has occurred in Syria, and only one native teacher has been seriously hindered in his work; but signs are not wanting of a change in the treatment of every American interest. The Sultan has signally failed in his attack upon the power of the Armenian and Greek Patriarchs; he cannot touch the Jesuits because they are backed by the French Government and French gold, and now he hopes to find easy game in hindering and injuring American missionaries. It should be clearly understood by people in America that this is not a personal or denominational matter in any sense of the word, but a flagrant violation of treaty rights between the United States and Turkey. In years past the whole position of the United States, with reference to the Eastern question, has been the means of saving American citizens from being interfered with in all lawful enterprises; but just now they promise to become the innocent victims on whom the Porte, maddened by the rebuke it has just received within the walls of its own capital, will vent some of its indignation and spite. At least one Governor in Syria has received an order from Constantinople to ignore the rights of Americans, and if complaints are made to *refer them* to Constantinople, which means the simple *annihilation* of all justice and right with reference to American citizens; for no one ever gains a just or an unjust cause in a Turkish court without a very liberal application of Turkish gold; and that manner of dealing has never yet been laid to the charge of an American.

The work of opening new schools has been rendered very troublesome by the recent order requiring missionaries to obtain governmental permission; and any one who knows much of Turkish official business will readily understand that this new requirement is virtually a prohibition. Another harrassing condition under which the Syrian Protestant College has labored from the beginning is the requirement exacted from all its graduating medical students. They must go all the way to Constantinople to pass an examination before they can practice medicine. This involves a journey of five or six weeks and an expense of some four or five hundred dollars—an amount of money greater than nine-tenths of the students can command. At the same time the college diploma is recognized in America, and in Cyprus, under English rule, the holders of it are allowed to practice unmolested. Moreover, the governmental inspector at Damascus, the man who looks into all cases of poisoning, etc., cannot write his own name, and yet he can hinder regular graduates of the pharmaceutical and medical departments from practicing their professions until they have complied with the above-mentioned onerous and unreasonable requirement.

Apart from these external difficulties, the whole work is flourishing. Schools are constantly increasing in numbers, and the standard of work required is being raised. The number of self-supporting students shows a steady increase; and this is one of the most encouraging of all its features. The power to be exerted by those now in course of training is beyond all computation. That it may all be in the direction of a high Christian civilization is the prayer of every Christian heart interested in Syria. Part of the higher educational work must necessarily be independent of any mission board, but is never to be looked upon as other than missionary work. Education is simply the entering wedge of Christianity; and dark will that day be in the history of the mission when it is driven by any other than the well-directed blows of the highest and most powerful Christian activity.

BEIRUT, May, 1884.

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THE Rev. P. Milne, a Canada Presbyterian missionary in the New Hebrides, gives a wonderful summary of progress in ten years in those islands. Ten years ago, Aneityum was the only Christian island in the group, and there were printed in the language of that island the New Testament and several small portions of the Old Testament; now the whole Bible is printed, and the natives have contributed $8,500 toward it in arrowroot. Ten years ago, Aniwa and Futuna were all but heathen islands, with nothing printed in the language; now Aniwa is a Christian island, the whole population attend church and school, and a good many of them are church-members. On Futuna, about half of the population there regard themselves as worshiping people, and they have the substance of the four Gospels in their own language. Ten years ago, it was not safe for missionaries in Tanna. Now the Gospel is preached freely to thousands, and the New Testament has been translated into the language of the people. Ten years ago there was little of Christianity on Eromanga. There were not above eight or ten church-members. Two years ago there were fifty church-members, twenty-five of whom were teachers. A good many more have been baptized since then. The majority of the people are now favorable to Christianity. The New Testament is nearly all translated. Ten years ago there were but two Christian villages on Efatè. There are now five, five or six others partially Christian. Genesis, Mark, Luke, and the Acts are printed. Ten years ago, Nguna, a small heathen island, about five miles north from Efatè, was occupied by a missionary for the first time. Last year, thirty-four adults and seven children were baptized, and there are now forty church-members in full communion, and eight baptized children. Two of the baptized are chiefs, one of whom is the highest chief on the island. He had ten wives, but before his baptism he put them all away except one. Only about a third of the group has been reached thus far; but all the heathen islands are asking for missionaries. A hundred thousand people still remain in heathenism.

IN a note to us from the Methodist Mission station, Chung King, West China, George B. Crews, M.D., speaks of the great value of medical missions in China. The people, he says, are very susceptible to kindness, and quickly learn to appreciate the skill of foreign physicians. He adds:

The desire for foreign medicine brings all classes to our doors. Coolies, literati and mandarins all sit together and listen to the Gospel, which teaches that God is no respecter of persons. In this province, the women come to us as freely as do the men, and even more so—not only to the preaching, but to the medical service as well.

Valuable as dispensary work is, the hospital offers, in addition, far superior advantages for both successful medical treatment and personal conversation and instruction in Gospel truth.

The Chinese highly commend all kinds of public benevolence. They have in this city large orphan ages, homes for widows and places where the destitute can have food and lodging. They also contribute liberally for the establishing of similar institutions by foreigners. Nearly half the donations to the Suchau Hospital were made by natives.

Food and many valuable drugs are so cheap here that a hospital once established, is easily made self-sustaining. In order to obtain the best results from medical work, the physician should be assisted by trained foreign nurses who should be well qualified to direct all the good influence gained by the work, to the salvation of the patient's souls.

....In a recent letter, the Rev. Mr. Flad, who was for many years the missionary of the Basel Society in Abyssinia, and who is an authority on Amharic, the language now spoken in that country, writes from Kornthal, Würtemberg, where he is spending his declining years engaged in literary labors, as follows:

"I am at present engaged in bringing out a new edition of the Amharic New Testament for the British Bible Society, which will probably soon be followed by the whole Bible. The Society has presented King John of Abyssinia with 250 copies of the Amharic Bible, so that a Bible could be given to each one of the new churches which have recently been erected in the Mohammedan provinces, which have lately been *quasi* converted.

"From Abyssinia I have no further news, except that King John, within the last few years, has effected the conversion—i.e., has had baptized about 500,000 Gallas, 50,000 to 60,000 Mohammedans, and 20,000 to 30,000 Kamantes, and has given them Abyssinian priests. King Menelek, of Shoa, has written to the Chrischona Committee [of Basel] and asked them for two more missionaries, who are to teach the recently baptized Gallas."

....The Norwegian Missions in the interior of Madagascar have had a prosperous year. Their schools show a gain of 20,000 pupils, the total number being 33,642, with an average attendance of 30,000. The churches have gained 1,111 by baptism, besides 136 accessories from the London Mission, thus returning a total increase of 1,247. At Betafo, the oldest of the fifteen stations, 466 persons have been baptized. Three native-born pastors have been ordained. The mission on the west coast of the island, with its two stations of Morondawa and Tullear, has not been seriously disturbed by the troubles of the country. The schools at Morondawa have 60 pupils, and five persons have been baptized. The political troubles are more seriously felt at Tullear, which is situated outside of the Hova kingdom, and in the territory of the Sakalaven king, Lahimorisa.

....The Leipzig Mission Society has already published its report for the past year. Its work is confined to India, and during 1883 there were baptized 633 converts; and the whole number of Christians connected with these mission points is 12,701. The society employs 20 missionaries, 9 ordained native preachers, 6 candidates of theology and 133 catechetics, teachers, etc. The total income was 264,704 marks, the expenses 254,731 marks; both items being considerably above the figures of any preceding year. The greatest share of these contributions come from the kingdom of Saxony. The society has a Mission Institute at Leipzig, presided over by Pastor Hashagen, and frequented by eighteen students at present, some of whom will be sent out at Pentecost.

....The Rev. J. M. Gonzalez, says the *Spirit of Missions* is now at the head of the clergy of the Church, of Jesus in Mexico. The work is being carried on despite many difficulties. There are eight ministers engaged in preaching.

....The American Baptist Missionary Union has, in the Asiatic and African fields, 831 stations, 78 ordained American and 182 ordained native ministers, 586 churches, and 53,649 communicants.

....The Moravians are to station a missionary in Capetown to look after their converts from other stations, who may be visiting or living there, and form them into a congregation.

....The missionary of the Reformed Church (German), in Japan, has organized a church, after baptizing and confirming nine persons, the first fruit of the mission.

....The Scottish Free Church is about to establish a mission at Tiberias, on the Lake of Gennesaret.

# Sanitary.

## SUMMER DRINKS.

II.

NEXT to cold water we heretofore referred to one or more of the bottled drinks now so freely offered to the public. First of all we must insist that these are not to be used as if they were neutral drinks, with no medicinal or other characters distinct from cold water. It is not wise to be using the waters of medicinal springs without some knowledge of whether we are needing the kind of medicine which they furnish in a more or less palatable form. The German method is, therefore, a correct one, which does not tell you to drink this or that which you like best, or which you fancy agrees with you, but to have a diagnosis made by aphysician skilled in the adaptation of these waters, and then follow his directions. We think that some of these waters are of very great value, but also that very much harm may come from their promiscuous use. It is also to be remembered that very many of them are of artificial composition. This does not by any means prove that they may not be valuable, but it does authorize an inquiry into the mode of manufacture and into the type of the water which is used as the base. The writer had occasion to analyze the water which a large local beer vender was using as the basis of his root beer. It was found not only so unpalatable, but so filled with organic matter as to make it necessary for a local board to condemn its use for any potable purpose. No doubt some of the essential oils act as partial disinfectants, and acids and alkalies and carbonic acid may correct certain defects; but, if so, we need to use these additions with some definite knowledge as to what they do. We think, as a matter of observation, the view is gaining ground among physicians that bottled water of various types, grades, and concoctions are being used too promiscuously.

In the matter of soda-fountains much care should be exercised. Where there is good water as a basis, and it is properly charged, much evil may come from the character of the syrup or flavors used, and from the vessels in which it is kept, or the faucets through which it is drawn. There is so often utter carelessness in these regards that we think every vender ought to be required to file a certificate stating what water is used, what kind of receptacle and faucet are relied on. Attention has, with much propriety, been directed to the sources of ice since it has come to be used so largely. We now give a few well-observed cases, in which ice has been shown not to have destroyed its organic matter in the process of freezing, and to have been a means of fouling water, otherwise pure. Families have been known to catch the drippings from the refrigerator ice, and use it because cold, as the drinking water. It has been claimed that this is, to say the least, a risk, as the source of ice-supply cannot always be easily known. The various non-alcoholic and slightly stimulating drinks—such as root beer, ginger beer, etc.—used frequently in the Summer, if made from good water, are usually wholesome. Where there is feebleness of stomach, or a tendency to flatulence, these are, not infrequently, found of service.

We regard cold tea, not too strong, and well sweetened, as a valuable addition to our Summer drinks. Its mild astringency is often of service to the coats of the stomach, while it adds a mild tonic effect to the general system. Writers have very fully discussed the relative merits of tea, coffee and cocoa as drinks. While one of the chief active principles is the same, yet there is some recognized difference of effect. There is first the general advantage that they form a decoction, of which boiling water is the base. The very boiling removes practically all the ingredients of water which might cause disease, so far as we now know. The warmth, too, of the infusion is not only often agreeable to the stomach, but with very many promotes digestion. Tea has a stimulating and restorative action on the nervous system, slightly quickening the pulse and promoting perspiration. It is more of a febrifuge than coffee. The action of the latter in other respects is similar, but, when pushed to excess, its effect on the nervous system is more palpable, as shown by tremor, nervousness, dyspepsia, etc. Yet within the limits of moderation, it is a reviver and a tonic.

As cocoa has fat and albuminoids, and is generally made with milk, it is much more nourishing than either tea or coffee. It deserves to be used more as a table drink, especially for children, and is best made directly from the prepared nuts. As to the action of distilled or fermented drinks on the system, our limits do not permit its discussion now, except to say that these are not such stimulants or nervines or tonics as to be spoken of as analogous to tea or coffee, but are to be considered as containing a toxic, the effect of which depends on quantity, quality and adjustment within narrow limits to persons, conditions and circumstances.

# Personalities.

THE philanthropic Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, who has occupied a more or less prominent position before the people of the United States, died at her residence in Pennsylvania last week. She had been infirm for some years, and her decease was expected by her friends. Of her eminent labors during an active journalistic and literary career it is not necessary to speak here; enough to remark, that whatever eccentricities stamped it are to be lost sight of when the honors of such a career is remembered. Mrs. Swisshelm began her newspaper work in 1844 with stirring articles in the *Spirit of Liberty* and the *Commercial Journal;* but her editorship of the Pittsburgh *Saturday Visitor* soon engrossed her pen, and its columns became her vehicle until she assumed control of the St. Cloud *Democrat*. Mrs. Swisshelm was the first regular female correspondent on political matters from Washington, which duty devolved upon her for the benefit of *The Tribune* in 1850, and President Fillmore was induced by her to first open the reporting galleries in Congress to correspondents of her sex. Her "Autobiography" is highly interesting.

....Miss Emily J. Leonard, who died at Meriden, Conn., last week, was a most active but unostentatious worker in literature. She was an accomplished linguist and a botanist of remarkable learning. Her articles upon woman suffrage were strong and numerous. Her translation of Blanqui's "History of Political Economy" is the text-book on that topic in several colleges. The last years of her life have been spent in the translation of foreign writers' articles for "Lalor's Encyclopædia of Political Economy." She was also one of the founders of the Meriden Scientific Association. Such is the brief record of one woman's full life that has left its mark.

....Just at present King Louis of Bavaria is in need of money, and cannot readily obtain it. A few weeks ago he tried to negotiate a large loan from the great Bleichröder house of Berlin, and, failing to be accommodated according to his taste, he applied, with equal lack of success, to the Darmstadt Bank. Whether, like Falstaff's tailor, they "liked not the security" is not stated; but he had recourse to three Munich financial concerns after their declining, and these accepted crown land hypothecations and loaned the amount necessary. Of course French papers will lay the demand to Baireuth expenses.

....There are topers of unique and repulsive drams to be found. Sir James Hannen, the English baronet, drank incessantly turpentine and *sal volatile*, whether diluted or not is unrecorded. Richard Porson, the famous Hellenist and scholar, usually drank raw spirits of wine, and on a certain occasion a whole bottle of white furniture varnish. Of the victims to the relentless "green muse of absinthe," as Alfred de Musset called that poison, the French artistic and literary archives show numberless cases.

....The Rev. Dr. A. M. Fairbairn, President of Airedale College, England, and the author of several books of religious studies, which have been cordially received abroad, will visit this country next month to deliver a short course of lectures at Chautauqua. Dr. Fairbairn was the Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales for the year 1883. The subject of his Chautauqua discourses will be "The History of English Philosophy."

....How often the stock incidents of novelists are verified in life. Mr. George Aiken, to-day a very wealthy citizen of a Western state, has returned to Louisville, Ky., in determined search for his only child, whom extreme poverty, eight years ago, obliged him to commit to an orphan asylum. Special circumstances have removed all traces of the child's present home.

....The splendid Mozart monument, to be erected by the city of Vienna to the memory of the composer, that the ancestry of the present citizens of the place so shamefully neglected, will cost upward of $50,000. The thought of a sum so expended seems a mockery when one recollects a certain scene in a cemetery of the town on a snowy Winter's day in the year 1791.

....Mr. Gladstone, during the present month completed the ninth year, plus 147 days, of his career as Prime Minister of England. Lord Palmerston's term was one day less than this, and, in fact, only two statesmen have exceeded it—William Pitt, who held the post for nearly nineteen years, and Lord Liverpool, who did so for fourteen years and ten months.

....Prof. Richard Lepsius, who has just deceased at Berlin, was considered the most perfect anthority in Egyptian history, chronology and literature of our day. He headed the Prussian expedition of 1842, and made a second visit to the Nile after that, with the Crown Prince. To his efforts is largely due the founding of the great Egyptian Museum of Berlin.

....Mrs. Caroline E. Browne, the mother of the humorist, "Artemus Ward," died at Waterford, Me., last week. She was 78 years of age.

# Pebbles.

....An old score—Four-score.

....The water line—An ocean cable.

....A dissipated man is apt to be dizzy pated also.

....The most popular fruit of the Summer—Candied dates.

....The man who can eat the most clams is the chap who wins in the "shell race" at the sea-shore.

....It is said that glue is used in the cheaper grades of ice cream. That is ice cream "with a stick in it."

....A St. Louis man bored for water on his farm on the outskirts of that city, and struck oil. There seems to be a combination to prevent a St. Louis man from becoming a teetotaler.

....*Fussy Old Maid* (entering base ball ground): "Why, what did they all begin to yell 'Fowl' for when I came in? Do they mean me?" *Polite Gatekeeper:* "Oh! no, mum. You aint no chicken."

...."Will you have salt on your eggs?" asked the hotel waiter of the guest. "Oh! no; thanks. They are not at all fresh." Then the waiter went out to consult the landlord to see if the hotel had been insulted.

....The poet Browning is being painted by his son in all the glory of his scarlet Oxford doctorial gown for Balliol College, of which he is a Fellow. This may be all right; but it seems rather ungrateful for a young man to paint his father red.

....*Good Samaritan* (to friend with "hot coppers"): "What's the matter, old chappie?" *Sufferer:* "Oh! my dear boy, my brain is on fire! What would you advise me to do? *G. S.:* "Well, if your brains are on fire, if I were you I should, er—blow them out!"

...."John Smith has gone and tied a knot in my horse's tail," complained a stockyards man to a lawyer this morning. "Now, what can I do about it?" he demanded. "You can go and untie it," laconically replied the lawyer, "and pay me $5 for legal advice."

....Smith met Jones on the deck of an ocean steamer one calm morning, after several days of very rough weather. "Why, I declare, Jones," said Smith, "you look years older than when I last saw you!" "No wonder," answered Jones, "I've had several berthdays lately."

....*Restaurant Keeper:* "John, what kind of meat did you order to-day?" *Steward:* "Veal, sir." "Only veal?" "Yes, sir." Then he sat down and wrote on the bill of fare: "Chicken pot-pie, chicken salad, Irish stew, roast veal, beef a la mode, corn beef hash, veal pot-pie."

...."Doctor, I want to thank you for your great patent medicine." "It helped you, did it?" asked the doctor, very much pleased. "It helped me wonderfully." "How many bottles did you find it necessary to take?" "Oh! I didn't take any of it. My uncle took one bottle, and I am his sole heir."

...."So you went to the circus, Mary?" "Oh! yes, and enjoyed myself very much." "Did you see the kangaroo in the menagerie?" "I did, and felt sorry for it. Poor thing, it is dying; isn't it?" "Why, no. What put that into your head?" "The way it acted. When I saw it, it seemed to be on its last legs."

....He was a young lawyer, and was delivering his maiden speech. Like most young lawyers he was florid, rhetorical, scattering, and verbose. For four weary hours he talked at the court and the jury, until everybody felt like lynching him. When he got through, his opponent, Mr. Poland, arose, looked sweetly at the judge, and said: "M'lud, I will follow the example of my learned friend who has just finished, and submit the case without argument." Then he sat down, and the silence was oppressive.

....Mr. Lawrence Jerome, was once passing the shop of a funeral-furnisher, when he saw displayed this sign: "Every requisite for a funeral." Solemnly entering, Mr. Jerome observed, in a sepulchral tone: "I wish to procure a corpse?" "Whose corpse—what corpse?" stammered the attendant. "Any corpse will answer," was the retort. "You see, I wish to get up a funeral, and as your sign says 'Every requisite for a funeral furnished,' and as the first requisite is a corpse, I thought I would inquire."

UNANSWERED CONUNDRUMS.

Why do the { Summer roses die? / willows weep? / Yankees all like pie? / babies creep?

Why do the { happy days all pass? / lovers sigh? / horse and cow eat grass? / fishers lie?

Why do the { bearded lions roar? / birdies sing? / ancient maidens snore,

And vow they do "no such thing"?

—*William T. Duggett in "Life."*

# Ministerial Register.

BAPTIST.

BOOTHBY, SAMUEL, died recently in Lewiston, Me., aged 76.
BROWN, JAMES F., ord. in Birch River, W. Va.
CHASE, NORMAN G., died recently at Smyrna, Mich., aged 82.
DAVIDSON, A. C., Aurora, Ind., resigns.
DUFFY, J. W., ord. in Perry, N. Y.
GILES, W. L., called to Shelton, Conn.
LANGRIDGE, R. J., Washington, Ia., resigns.
MILLER, O. M., Ninety-six, S. C., resigns.
MORSE, L. D., ord. in King's Creek, O.
OLDS, R. L., Dover, N. H., called to Ludlow, Vt.
RASMUSSEN, J. S. R., ord. in Buffalo, N. Y.
RIDER, F. W., East Greenwich, accepts call to First ch., Newport, R. I.
SHERMAN, O. C., ord. in Chapmanville, Penn.
SLOAN, W. H., becomes superintendent of the mission in Mexico.
STOWE, W. T., Unitarian minister, has been baptized and will enter Baptist ministry.
THOMAS, W. G., accepts call to Caldwell, N. J.
TOLES, R. G., died recently in Cottage City, Mass., aged 73.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BRISTOL, FRANK L., of Ithaca, accepts call to East Tawas, Mich.
BURR, RICHARD M., Northbridge, Mass., accepts call to Lee, N. H.
CALHOUN, NEWELL M., accepts call to First ch., Milford, Ct.
COLTON, ERASTUS, Roscoe, accepts call to Shirland, Ill.
DAVIES, D. F., Findlay, called to Paddy's Run, O.
DAVIES, J. B., Fairview, N. Y., accepts call to Radnor, O.
FOSTER, R. B., Glenwood Springs, Col., accepts call to Milford, Kan.
HADDEN, ARCHIBALD, inst. in Lyndale Ave. ch., Minneapolis, Minn.
HALBERSLEBEN, H. C., ord. in Chicago, Ill.
JUNE, FRANK S., Hartford Seminary, accepts call to Corning, Ia.
KILLIP, ROBERT, Valley Falls, Kan., resigns.
KYLE, J. H., Echo, accepts call to New Plymouth ch., Salt Lake City.
LLOYD, GEORGE, ord. in South Boston, Mich.
MARTIN, GEORGE E., Brockton, Mass., accepts call to First Presbyterian ch., St. Louis, Mo.
MERRILL, C. W., Home Mission Superintendent for Neb., accepts call to Pilgrim ch., Minneapolis, Minn.
MITCHELL, J. C., Yale Seminary, accepts call to Wenham, Mass., for a year.
MORLEY, JOHN, Chase, Mich., accepts call to Avoca, Neb.
MORTON, GEORGE, Rochester, N. Y., called to Lebanon, Mo.
MUNROE, E. N., Holyoke, Mass., accepts call to Rocky Hill, Conn.
OTTMAN, HENRY A., Hopkington, N. Y., resigns.
PEABODY, A. B., Stratham, accepts call to, Candia, N. H.
PITTS, E. T., Limington, called to West ch., Portland, Me.
PRICE, LEWIS V., E St. ch., South Boston called to Broadway ch., Somerville, Mass.
SCHOFIELD, WILLIAM, Williamstown, will preach for a year at Icasburgh, Vt.
SMITH, S. D., Lead City, Dak., resigns.
WATERMAN, A. T., East Tawas, will supply at Ovid, Mich.
WEAGE, E. D., ord. in Evansville, Wis.
WILLIAMS, J. K., W. Rutland, will supply for a year at Jericho Center and Underhill, Vt.

LUTHERAN.

ANGSTADT, L. M., accepts call to Donegal, Penn.
FINCKEL, S. G., Wilkesbarre, Penn., accepts call to Rhinebeck, N. Y.
HARHMAN, O. F., Dumontville, accepts call to Shanesville, O.
HEILMAN, P. A., Lock Haven, Penn., accepts call to Denver, Col.
KUNKELMAN, M. L., removes from Mendon, Ill., to Lucas, O.
RECHSTEINER, J., Mahanoy City, Penn., accepts call to Rochester, N. Y.
SIKES, J. R., New Franklin, accepts c to Perrysville, O.
SUMMERS, JACOB, died recently at Gravel Springs, Va.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BARR, E., called to Lafayette, Ind.
CHAPIN, A. M., inst. in Kingston, O.
DAVIS, S. M., D.D., accepts call to Newton Kan.
FULTON, HENRY, inst. in Lexington, O.
GOURLAY, J. L., inst. in Movers, N. Y.
HICKEY, SAMUEL L., ord. and inst. at Water Gap, Penn.
NELSON, JOSEPH, accepts call to Wantage, Md.
SCHLOSSER, H., called to Ridley Park, Penn.
STUART, F. G., accepts call to Knoxville, Tenn.
TAYLOR, Z. B., died recently in Reynoldsville, Penn.
TURNER, GEORGE C., inst. in Fair Haven, N. Y.
WHITEHEAD, J. H., inst. in East Orange, N.J.

# Literature.

[*The prompt mention in our list of "Books of the Week" will be considered by us an equivalent to their publishers for all volumes received. The interests of our readers will guide us in the selection of works for further notice.*]

## AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF DR. MAHAN.*

When this book was issued the author had just completed his eighty-second year. He is still actively engaged as preacher and editor in London, and in November next will be eighty-five. His life has been one of zealous labor, chiefly in four aspects—viz., as a preacher of the Gospel, college educator, moral reformer, and author. It is but small praise to say that he has excelled in all of these departments. As a preacher he would not be deemed what the world commonly calls eloquent. The flowers of rhetoric, wordy ornamentation, popular applause for "great sermons," he scorned. But for an enforcement of the truth which always made the impenitent ill at ease in their sins, a fervent presentation of the riches of grace that built up Christians in holiness, a zeal which constantly saw converts added to the Church, and the whole body trained to be workers in the Lord's vineyard—for these characteristics Dr. Mahan stands in the front rank of preachers. In one of his early pastorates, the Sixth Presbyterian church, Cincinnati (now the Vine Street Congregational), "There was a constant ingathering of souls." In one of the three and a half years while there "upward of one hundred were added in about eight months." "At this period there were no revivals of any special account in any of the churches around us." The money given to benevolent objects "averaged upward of twelve dollars a member per annum."

After Dr. Mahan and Mr. Finney were installed in Oberlin, the former as President of Oberlin College, and the latter as Professor of Theology, "Brother Finney and myself," as the author says, "had adopted views of faith and doctrine at variance with the long-settled and cherished belief of the Churches." This occasioned alienation. "In all directions we were disfellowshipped." An illustration is given. "A Council met in South Boston to ordain and install the younger Dr. Patton as pastor of a church there." One question put to the candidate was: "If you are installed over this church will you allow President Mahan or Professor Finney to preach in your pulpit?" He answered affirmatively, whereupon "the Council spent half a day in discussing whether they should proceed further with the exercises. Some member, in addressing the Council, used the words, 'the brethren at Oberlin.' The prompt response was, 'They are not brethren; they are aliens,' a response with which almost the entire body openly sympathized."

It was also, and perhaps chiefly, as a reformer that Dr. Mahan, during his early ministry, was made to feel the bitterness of persecution and Christian isolation. Organized opposition to pro-slavery aggression was pressing to the front. Soon after settling in Cincinnati, he was elected a trustee and a member of the Prudential Committee of Lane Seminary. Dr. Lyman Beecher was elected to the chair of theology in Lane. During the session of 1833–'34, the anti-slavery agitation reached the Seminary. A long debate, occupying weeks, was held by the students, several of whom were from the South and sons of slaveholders, resulting in nearly the whole body, of about one hundred, joining an anti-slavery society there organized. This aroused the people of Cincinnati against the Seminary, and a mob threatened to demolish the buildings. Cincinnati was largely interested in Southern trade, and the opposition embraced many respectable citizens. Dr. Beecher, in addition to his chair in the Seminary, took the pastoral charge of the Second Presbyterian church in Cincinnati. Up to this time, Dr. Mahan and his wife had been well received by the members of this church. During a visitation of cholera, when without a pastor, he "practically took the pastoral charge of them, attending their sick and officiating at funerals. For this and other reasons, special pains were taken by that people to show their respect for myself and my wife. Whenever she entered the 'broad aisle' of that church, half a dozen doors would be thrown open to welcome her." But a change came. Dr. Mahan preached an anti-slavery discourse in his own pulpit. From that moment he and his wife were tabooed in that church. Another incident, showing pro-slavery bitterness, was this:

"As our two young children were amusing themselves on the sidewalk in front of our house, a knot of children on the opposite side of the street cried out: 'See those children. Their father is an Abolitionist. Stone them.' A violent stoning began; our little daughters fled for their lives, one of them suffering a heavy fall upon the pavement."

To allay the excitement against Lane Seminary the trustees ordered the Anti-Slavery Society to be dissolved, all debate on the subject, even to private conversation upon it, to cease, and the Faculty were to enforce these rules. But the revolt among the students was decided, and the mass of them withdrew. A most remarkable statement was made when these prohibitory rules were pending before the Board of Trustees, which, if true, shows the terrible grip which the slave power had upon the whole country. An "influential member" said:

"A meeting had just been held at the East by the presidents and leading professors of our most influential colleges and theological seminaries in New England and in the Middle and Western States, and it had been unanimously agreed that the times imperiously demanded that all anti-slavery agitation should be suppressed by laws such as we were then enacting, and it was agreed that Lane Seminary should lead off, and the others would promptly follow her example."

Several such institutions were "designated by name." When this "Draconian code," as Dr. Mahan terms it, was published, so abhorrent did this prohibitory legislation appear that even the Cincinnati mob ("of respectable citizens") could not stand it. They gave their sympathies henceforth to the students. At the next meeting of the Board the "Draconian code" was repealed; but it was too late. The students had gone. The mass of them withdrew to a suburb of Cincinnati, rented a building, and pursued their studies. "Arthur Tappan, of New York, immediately sent them $5,000 to sustain them in their new quarters." This was in October, 1834.

In May, 1835, Dr. Mahan was called to the presidency of Oberlin College, and Charles G. Finney was elected to the chair of theology, and many of the students who had left Lane went to Oberlin. Mr. Tappan, who had endowed Dr. Beecher's theological chair at Lane, and so generously provided for the withdrawing students, now secured Mr. Finney's chair at Oberlin, and made "a donation of $10,000 for incidental expenses."

Dr. Mahan remained president of Oberlin College fifteen years, being thirty-five years of age at his appointment. Although he now entered on a new form of service, he continued to preach, and for many leagues around Oberlin there were powerful revivals under his ministry, and hundreds were gathered into the churches. During the college vacations (in the Winter months) he preached in various cities, going as far east as Boston, and his labors were alike fruitful among the churches. In his college work there were some peculiar features. One was "the joint education of the sexes." In this he claims to have been "the first man in the history of the race who conducted woman, in connection with members of the other sex, through a full course of liberal education, and conferred upon her the high degrees which had hitherto been considered the exclusive prerogative of men." This was, at that period, an unpopular and offensive course; but now many leading colleges have adopted it. "But the great offense of the college was, that, at such a time it should set its doors wide open, and that publicly, for the education of *mind*, rational mind, and that irrespective of all conditions and relations of sex, race, or color"; that the institution should thus give what was held to be "an open insult to the fixed usages of the churches, of all our great institutions of learning, and of the changeless sentiment of the nation." At that early day Oberlin "averaged between five and eight hundred students." After the close of the late War, Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in Adrian, Michigan, where he met Dr. Mahan. In his lecture he dwelt on those principles which he had long advocated, though in advance of public sentiment. Dr. Mahan went upon the platform and congratulated him upon his address, when Mr. Phillips replied in these words:

"I would rather receive such commendation from you than from any other man in the world. We all know that you have done more for this cause than any of us."

As an author, too, Dr. Mahan has been busy with his pen. "Out of Darkness into Light," "The Baptism of the Holy Ghost," "Christian Perfection," "Misunderstood Texts," are among the titles of his works; besides a book on "Mental Science," for schools and colleges, with other school books; a work exposing the "Delusions of Spiritualism"; and his latest, and most elaborate work, "The Critical History of Philosophy." On the whole, this autobiography of one who has been a leader in such distinguished positions, and during the most trying and critical period in American history, will well repay perusal by young and old of all classes.

*Autobiography, Intellectual, Moral and Spiritual. By the Rev. Asa Mahan, D.D., LL.D., London: Woolmer, pp. 452.

## THE DARIEN CANAL.

It is a melancholy indication of the decadence of maritime commerce in this country and of interest in it that the canalization of the American isthmus excites so little attention. It is a question which is sure to come to the front, so soon as we overcome the trammels of our present system and unlock the energies of the country far enough to take broad views and adopt a national policy.

Meantime the Federal Government is, on this subject, in advance of the people. Its explorations and publications show what can be done, what ought to be done, and what must be done to make a transit for ships across the isthmus. The results of these comprehensive explorations are contained in the *Report of Historical and Technical Information relating to the Problem of Interoceanic Communication by the Way of the American Isthmus*, by John T. Sullivan, Lieut. U. S. N. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, 1883, 4to, pp. 219, with 28 maps and charts.

This report begins with the search for the "Secret of the Strait," the discovery of the South Sea and the earliest proposals for a canal under Philip II. of Spain, and follows the subject to its recent revival. It gives a full account of the general physical and orological features of the isthmus, both in themselves and as contrasted with those of the isthmus of Suez. It opens the case with a sufficiently exhaustive exposition of the influences, physical, political and commercial, which have affected the development of the problem. It then takes up *seriatim* the routes proposed, and the results developed in their surveys by the United States and previously by other governments.

The Tehuantepec Canal route and Captain Eads's ship-railway project are fully discussed, as they deserve to be, and the unconquered, and as engineering now stands, the unconquerable difficulties of the project stated and supported by facts and data.

The San Blas route, so vigorously pressed by Mr. Frederick M. Kelley, is discussed and removed from the problem. The ship tunnel assumed in it is shown to be eight miles long instead of seven, to be exposed to destruction at any moment by volcanic convulsions, and to be an element of vast and uncertain expense. The Bayano River, which was assumed into the project as a natural canal already open to vessels, is proved to be unfit for the purpose, and it is shown that an independent waterway would have to be constructed along it.

The only routes that remain are the Panama and what is rapidly becoming the distinctively United States route—viz., the Nicarauguan. The later developments of the Panama work confirm the estimates of this report, which demonstrate the existence in the problem of elements of vast and unknown difficulty to delay the construction and require an enormous sum for its annual support and repair.

The last route reported on is the Nicarauguan, the best and most feasible. Its more northern position neutralizes its greater length, as compared with the Panama route, by reducing the sailing time from New York to San Francisco and back by nineteen days, as compared with the Panama route. New York and the United States generally would be placed at a great advantage by this northern position, in competition with Europe for the trade of the Pacific. The question of locks and the handling of ships in them is fully handled in this report, and what we believe to be the fallacy of canalization at the sea level is exploded. The romance of this dream is dimmed at the first tide-lock through which ships must be employed in the tide level canal as well as in the canal with locks. It is turned into chagrin when the enormous cost is figured up of cutting a canal twenty-seven or twenty-eight feet below the main tide level, often under water, always with water to be provided against and with the floods to be dealt with, which are occasioned by the annual rain-fall in the Panama region of 124 inches.

In view of all the difficulties of the case, it seems a solid conclusion that the feasible method is to elevate the canal bed and to use locks.

On the Nicaraguan route there are in all a fraction over 173 miles of navigation. Of these 120.40 are in the river and the lake and can be traversed at speed. Only 53.17 miles are actual canal. The water supply for the locks is superabundant, and, being fresh, would clear the bottoms and boilers of ships passing through. The cost is not conjectural, but is calculated on the basis of actual surveys. Large as it is, it falls much below what must be expended in the Panama route and provides a route which can be maintained and operated at low cost.

The ship-railway plan of Captain Eads must halt until we know how to start and haul at fair speed a dead weight of 3,000 tons. The heaviest cars, loaded to the maximum, do not exceed forty tons, and in all but the most level sections twenty such cars would be an unmanageable load. This load is not in one dead weight, but is started in twenty different sections. The engine starts the first twenty tons, and then the next, and so on to the end. It could not start the entire 800 tons of the train at once nor half that burden. The ship-railway plan would require a traction able to start and move at fair speed a dead weight of 3,000 pounds. The world has no such traction.

Captain Eads proposes also a crib or cradle car running on six immense rails and with 240 wheels. Could the weight be evenly distributed over these wheels, and each one assured against an irregular increase of what it has to carry, each wheel could be made strong enough to carry it. But with 3,000 tons above and the irregularities of the track below, and the infinite possibilities of a train in motion, it is more than human skill and foresight can do to provide that sudden jolts, turns, depressions of the track, or the spring of the carriage, shall not let 100 tons, 500 tons, or 1,000 tons on to a wheel whose utmost carrying power is fifty tons. The plausibility of this scheme depends on the difficulty people unaccustomed to such calculations have in apprehending such prodigious weights, and in realizing the enormous increase of force that ensues when they are set in motion and the already enormous weight is made to present the new difficulties of the reduplicated force in momentum. Lieutenant Sullivan generously acknowledges the important aid he has received from Prof. J. E. Nourse, U. S. N., who assisted in Rear-Admiral Davis's report in 1867, and was only prevented by ill health from preparing this report, to which duty he was assigned by the department, and for which his connection with the literature of interoceanic communication gave him eminent qualifications.

## THREE MUSICAL BOOKS.

*The Great Composers*, by Hezekiah Butterworth, aims to sketch the history of music briefly, and to present short biographies of the more eminent composers who have influenced the development of the divine art. In the case of the subjects chosen the author sets forth a few of the leading and stereotyped facts in the career of Haydn or Weber or Rossini perfunctorily and with a constantly visible desire to escape into the less restrictive field of anecdote and "gush." We should think better of his judgment did not we encounter in the life of Beethoven so absurd and sentimental a story as that of the origin of the C Sharp Minor Sonata, which belongs to just that class of pernicious traditions that musicians are most anxious to explode. Mr. Butterworth calls Beethoven, in one chapter, "the greatest composer of the nineteenth century," and in another declares Rossini "the greatest." His definition of a symphony is worth reading for its pleasing inaccuracies. We are told that audiences not only rise and stand, but do so "with bowed heads," while the Hallelujah Chorus is sung. We have rejoiced often in the adherence to the fine old custom of rising and standing; but, to the best of our observation, the bowed heads is Mr. Butterworth's "gilding of refined gold and painting the lily." The serpent and the bugle are included in the instruments usual to the modern orchestra, and nothing said about the tuba or the contrafagotto, tympani and piccolo as distinguished from their confraternity. We have yet to learn that the piano enjoys such a monopoly of good music as Mr. Butterworth asserts. In writing of such lesser, not to say dubious, luminaries in music as P. P. Bliss, William Bradbury and George F. Root, Mr. Butterworth seems more at home. His little book, even for the young readers, is inconsequent and ec-

casionally mischievous. (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.)

*Beethoven's Nine Symphonies: Analytical Essays*, by Sir George Grove, groups together in a handy and tasteful little volume nine of the familiar Crystal Palace analyses, which have done such beneficial duty in the enlightenment of intelligent amateurs in attendance upon orchestral concerts. In 1854 Sir George began this series of critical dissertations, especially for distribution at the "Saturday Concerts." Carefully avoiding, on the one hand, information too technical, and, on the other a rhapsodic generalizing, these hand-books have found favor in the eyes of the learned and the unlearned; and capital they all are. In very moderate space is contained the history of each of the immortal works of the master discussed; how it came to be composed, the circumstances of its production, and a complete examination, point by point, of the melodic, harmonic and orchestral structure of each of its movements. The author exhibits that discreet reserve in merely conjectural propositions from which he seldom departs. Passages best illustrated by actual citation are quoted. (The omission of one in the analysis of the Fourth Symphony (page 81) should be noted by the publisher.) To the student the little volume will be a delight, and he must be extremely accomplished not to learn a great deal from it. Indeed, the notion of its author's speaking about himself as "no musician" is rather ludicrous. Mr. George Henschel furnishes a short preface. (Boston: George H. Ellis.)

Dr. Louis Nohl's *Life of Liszt*, translated by George P. Upton, is similar in merits and weaknesses with the biography of Wagner from the same pen. The main facts in the personal and artistic history of the artist and composer are successively recited, interspersed with a good deal of that sort of more or less irrelevant rhapsody to which the Teutonic artistic temperament is prone when it drops into print. A biography of Liszt would hardly be other than picturesque, and Dr. Nohl has used his materials gracefully as well as instructively. Two features of the appendix are a more extended account of Liszt's one opera, "Don Sancho," than most well-informed amateurs will have found ready to their hand, and a list of the principal pupils of the master, which latter needs revision and amplification. The terse definition of Liszt, which Schumann published in one of his essays, is quoted happily in one of Dr. Nohl's chapters, —"In a word, you behold an immensely nervous man, who plays the piano immensely." (Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

## RECENT FICTION.

*The Crime of Henry Vane: a Study with a Moral*, by J. S. of Dale, is not that strong success or of a really remarkable first book for which we looked. "J. S. of Dale" has given us, in his new story, little more than an expanded, not to say diluted magazine sketch, over which an hour and a half may be passed in the want of any more absorbing literary distraction, and which, the book laid aside, begets the consciousness on the reader's part that he has spent his time to slender advantage and not been particularly entertained. The literary workmanship of *Henry Vane* is admirable; more easy and reposeful than "Guerndale," and the style at once fluent, terse, and delicately expressive. There is not any adequate plot for the bulk of the novelette—simply the falling in love of Mr. Henry Vane, a young New Yorker brought up in France, with an American girl who at once excites the prejudices of the reader by her name—Miss Baby Thomas. Said name is, by the by, strikingly inappropriate to that sophisticated, politic young lady. With Mr. Vane Miss Thomas proceeds to play fast and loose after conventional methods; and finally, when she has definitely thrown him over, Mr. Vane blows his brains out in something that is not so much like a maniacal crisis (inherited from his insane mother) as a pet. The unexpected act, for which, somehow, the reader feels no deep concern, is only part of the enigmatical weakness and inconsistency of Vane's character which closer elucidation on the author's part, for the reader's benefit, would have enabled one better to realize. As it is, one gets the idea that the conception of Vane must have been much clearer in the mind of his portrayer, and certainly much more interesting, than it possibly can be to us. Conscientious meditation does not unfold the "moral" to be deduced from the book; unless it be that only a young man who has been bred in American society can dare to flirt with an American young woman, without ill consequences—a moral we must decline to indorse. Flirtation, not overactive, between an ordinarily clever girl and a well-meaning, morbidly self-centered young man culminates in a tragedy—that is the summary of the sketch, which scarcely reads as it were worth while to have been written at such length. That portion of it which has most vigor and will be apt to be most spoken of is a purely incidental matter—the picture of feminine society and its interest in making the acquaintance of the available masculine contingent at a certain mountain-hotel, where Vane strands himself supinely. Miss Morse and Miss Westerhouse are perfect of their type, and the reader is positively grateful for their by no means coy amiabilities, over which the *rentrée* of Miss Baby Thomas casts a wet blanket. We take Miss Thomas eminently on faith. Her qualities are negative, for the most part; her fascinations, which so demoralized Mr. Henry Vane, are elusively set forth. A very little less attention to their outlining would have left her a vague pastel. We shall still look for the successor of "Guerndale" that shall do honor to it and its writer. (N. Y.: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

*Far From Home*, from the German of Johannes Van Derval, by Kathrine Hamilton, is a pleasant little novelette, not about

"A Spanish lady,
How she wooed an Englishman,"

but a modest young German fräulein, who went from her quiet home to earn her bread in Spain as a companion in a kind-spirited Malaga family. It is narrated in a dozen unaffected letters, naïvely familiar, and closes with a wedding. The routine and atmosphere of domestic life among the German residents of a Spanish port are attractively depicted. (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. The V. I. F. Series.)

One of the mottoes prefixed to *Laura; an American Girl*, by Elizabeth E. Evans, is the anonymous quotation: "Novel writing may be very easy, and novel reading is certainly much easier. But whoever knows no better than to ask what is fact and what is fancy, in a story, knows that he does not understand even how to read a novel." It is not our intention to indiscreetly disregard this hint. *Laura* reads wholly like the copied and suitably disguised record of a veritable party of ladies who went to Castine for the Summer. Furthermore, we should say it was written by the Cousin Sarah of the trio; and chiefly out of her unsleeping hostility to its Miss Lilian Thorne. The title might well have been "Laura, Lilian and Sarah: Three American Girls," for there are three in the story, two of which are somewhat more prominently active in it than Laura herself. Laura is a well intentioned, honest-hearted girl, independent and practical. Despite her slang and brusqueness, she is, by comparison with her intolerable cousin, Miss Thorne, a lady. Anything more typical and disgusting than this cousin in heart, speech and behavior, it has not been our fortune to meet. Daisy Miller is not more lifelike; and the worst of it is that Lilian, with her open erotism, her everlasting maneuvers in pursuit of eligible bachelors, and her incessant breaches of familiar moral and social by-laws, is a study from life, if ever there was one. Some curious elements appear in the texture of the story—vegetarianism, ritualism, bits of free-thinking philosophy, and a good deal of incidental plain language on rather esoteric topics. Conversations in it do most of the work of telling, and these, although commonplace enough, are invariably so cleverly characteristic that a stenographer's presence in Castine is suggested at once. It is a very amusing novel, apparently written without effort. A summary of Laura, in view of the unblushing behavior of Lilian and the fair Jemima Hartwell (who proposes to Mr. Cleaveland out of hand, runs up and sits down by him, exclaiming: "My place is by my dearest!" and acts conformably during all her fortnight's acquaintance with that modest gentleman) may best be expressed in Mrs. Preble's words:

"People talk a great deal about 'modern improvements,' but I must say I think girls were, as a general thing, prettier behaved when I was young than they are nowadays. At any rate, when they had a beau they didn't act so as to let the very hired girls know what they were thinking about."

*A Midsummer Madness*, by Ellen Olney Kirk, is backboneless and flaccid, although it sets out with some force. The author's characterizations when not conventional are unclear. Old Mr. Haxtoun is sharper in outline than almost any one else. As a whole it is extremely dull reading; and there are nearly four hundred pages of it. Mr. Medhurst, the hero, is an unconscionable prig, whom the partiality of the writer cannot metamorphose into a self-reliant gentleman. (Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.)

Neither is the reader's interest in the leading character of *Phœbe*, (whose name gives the new novel, by the author of "Rutledge," its title) sustained; and hence our disappointment in what promises, up to the tenth or eleventh chapter, to be a singularly well-conceived and well-executed story of American rural life. Barry's wife does not broaden out in character and take the high place we expect her to assume. The elements of power are in her; but they do not develop. Her perceptions seem to grow less acute, her ambitions and sensibilities duller. We begin by thinking her too good for her husband, and end by wondering what he ever saw in her besides her face—and Barry was scarcely a man to be so won by "pink and white tyranny" unreinforced. Phœbe appears to have no strong likes or dislikes, tastes or aversions, until her injured moral feelings are stirred to revolt, and then she is problematical. The literary style of the novel is excellent, terse, and descriptive, qualities entering particularly into the first few chapters. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

....The present season has produced two high class manuals of cookery. The first in the market was *The Franco-American Cookery Book*, a superb affair, gotten up with every attention to paper and printing, a thick, large octavo, by Felix J. Déliée, caterer to the New York Club, and ex-chef of the Union and Manhattan Clubs. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) The point and merit of this manual is described on the title page. It contains a full dinner *ménu* for eight persons, for every day of the year, with directions how to prepare each article in it. These dinners are arranged with reference to the products of the season and what can be obtained in American markets. It claims to teach a housekeeper how "to live well and wisely every day in the year." There are over 2,000 recipes in the manual. The proportions for each ingredient are given, and the directions are made simple enough to lie within the capacity of households and kitchens with only average appointments. Soups, the cooking of fish and *entrees*, are the strong points of the book. An index at the end enables the reader to find every recipe, and the *ménu* to which it belongs. It is difficult to read, without a smile, the author's assurance that he has given his readers "six fasting dinners for the Lenten season, and a fasting soup for every Friday in the year, *a feature which must especially recommend the book to religious orders.*"——The second manual to which we refer is a characteristically American, not to say Yankee production, with the plain title of *Mrs. Lincoln's Boston Cook Book*, by Mrs. D. A. Lincoln, of the Boston Cooking School. (Roberts Brothers.) Boston productions are nothing if not profound, and even the cookery manual must begin with a definition, a pinch of philology, and the culinary chemistry of heat, cold, water, air and drying. We learn that "fire is heat and light produced by combustion of inflammable substances." "Fires are usually kindled at the bottom." "Soft woods, such as pine or birch, (sic!). . . . are best for a quick, blazing heat." Then we have some delicious pedantry on the rhetoric of the matter. We get a smart rap on the knuckles for having said "the tea-kettle boils," or "the rice is boiling," or for having spoken of "boiled beef," when all these expressions are "good illustrations of the rhetorical figure *metonymy*, but practically incorrect." We have, too, a fine example of physics in the statement that water boils off more freely when rain is coming on, as "the pressure of the air is lessened, because the air when filled with vapor is lighter." (Sic!) But a touch of the blue-stocking has never been harmful to cookery. Pies and pedantry have often flourished together in New England kitchens. As we remember them it is hard to say which was the more delicious of the two. *Mrs. Lincoln's Boston Cook Book* is as deft as it is fundamental. It is so perfectly and generously up to everything culinary that it cannot help spilling over a little into sciences and philosophy. But we can assure our readers that, though the shoemaker does not, in this case, stick to his last, we fare no worse for his divagations. It is the trimmest, best arranged, best illustrated, most intelligible manual of cookery as a high art, and as an economic art, that has appeared. It brings everything down to exact measure, and tells the time and cost of everything. It goes into all departments of the subject, and into very much of the collateral and incidental matter of housekeeping. It is elementary enough to meet inexperienced hands who do not know the use of a broom. It is advanced and complex enough to be relied on to pull the housekeeper through the requirements of the most elaborate dinner party. At the same time it abounds in hints and suggestions that will save money, save waste, and improve the table.

....Dr. William H. Thompson, who has made a name for himself in the practical exposition of Scripture as well as in his professorship of *materia medica* and therapeutics in the University of New York, publishes a volume whose many attractive and valuable points give it a good claim to honorable recognition. The subject is described in the title, *The Great Argument; or, Jesus Christ in the Old Testament*. (Harper & Brothers.) The work, without indicating special biblical scholarship, shows a strong, earnest, believing mind, long devoted to the subject, and rarely endowed for practical exposition. Dr. Thompson brings to his work the advantages of a resident in Palestine, and interprets the Book with the land and people familiarly in his mind. The important truth which his volume is intended to illustrate is that view of the Old Testament which has, from the first, been dear to believing minds, that Jesus Christ is its heart and center. It is this principle which has elevated to the force of a maxim the saying of Augustine that the New Testament lies hidden in the Old, while the Old comes to its discovery in the New. The same doctrine is also reasserted in the modern Christocentric Theology of Dorner. Dr. Thompson's special merit is that he follows the line of historic development with full conviction, and with a certain massive way of showing things as they lie under the strong magnifying lens of his glowing mind. Such students do for religion the service of the microscopists in physiology. They give subtle and recondite truths—the diameter and the illustration required to fix the popular attention on them. The whole impression of the book makes strongly for faith; yet it depends for that impression more on the broad and combined effect of the positive elements of the Bible than upon any extreme view of their inspired authority. In a note, on p. xxii, we read:

"It is not intended by the foregoing to assert that no part of the Old Testament appears to belong to a later date than that which is claimed for it, but rather that, taken as a whole, it abounds with all those varied and undesigned correspondences with time and place which only genuine writings can show."

We should add, in justice to the author, that he has little or no patience with the speculations of Kuenen and Robertson Smith, which he inaccurately identifies with those of "Eichhorn and other German Rationalists." It is a little difficult to harmonize what is said under these two points, unless we assume that Dr. Thompson holds a liberal theory of the Old Testament, which would leave him open to receive the results of critical study, though thus far he finds little or nothing in that criticism which really shakes the record. At all events his interest is mainly with the larger and more positive spiritual contents of the Word, and he can well afford to pass by the minor questions of criticism for the sake of the food for faith which few men are better able to bring out from the page of Scripture and illustrate than he.

....Mrs. Oliphant remarks, in one of her most charming stories, that it is only in Great Britain that we can learn what is meant by a full house. The similar remark is suggested on reading *My Reminiscence*, by Lord Ronald Gower (2 vols., Roberts Brothers) that it is only in such English annals that one can learn what is meant by a family. Lord Ronald Gower belongs to the duca house of Sutherland and Stafford, and is related by blood to the houses of Carlisle, Granville, Ellesmere; and by the marriage of a sister to the Duke of Westminster, head of the house of Grosvenor. The family estates are many and large, among them the County of Sutherland, in Scotland—a fair sized principality—with Dunrobin for its castle, with its one hundred and thirty odd sleeping apartments for guests, and containing the records, annals and marks of nearly a thousand years of history. Lord Ronald's grandmother was the great Duchess of Sutherland. His mother was a Howard. He was born in Stafford House, a palace of art, and probably the finest old mansion in London. He was a boy at Trentham, the fine Staffordshire seat of the Gowans, which furnished Disraeli with the model for "Brentham." From a child he was surrounded with English liberals, whose headquarters were Stafford House, where in the "hall at the head of the grand staircase, before the great glass doors which were supposed to open only to royalty or on the departure of a bride from the house," the honors of London society had been showered on Garibaldi, Charles Sumner, Garrison and Mr. William H. Prescott. The home life of such a man is much like the public life of other men, and his family is a kind of combined House of Lords and Commons. Fortunately for readers of Democratic prejudices, Lord Ronald is with them in these sympathies and carries himself with a manly simplicity which has no exception, unless it be in an occasional break from the line to express a Democratic opinion or to emphasize his sympathy with the young and free life of the times. He has no class limitations and no insular prejudices. He writes of America and the Americans with manly and spontaneous friendliness. He disbursed the funds of the Anglo-French relief commission in the Franco-Prussian war. Yet his family feeling and family relations are perfect, and there is no trace of that cosmopolitanism, which is only another name for indifference and the want of individualism. The family limitations and boundaries of the book give it a somewhat more circumscribed range than the reminiscences of Henry Crabbe Robinson, and the two books are unlike in other respects, but it is an unlikeness which makes one suggest the other, while the contents, the treatment of them, and the general position and spirit of the work leave us unable to decide which of the two to prefer.

....The unhappy results of starting a bright man with a bad theology are painfully illustrated in *Travels in Faith, from Tradition to Reason*, by Robert C. Adams. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) Mr. Adams is the son of the late Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D.D., of Boston, minister of the Essex Street church, pastor of Rufus Choate, whose eulogy was pronounced by that eloquent preacher. His high Calvinism and "South Side View" made him famous in his day. His second son, we believe, Robert C. Adams, took to the sea, and for many years was known as a Christian master and a model sailor. Later he settled in Montreal, began reading Theodore Parker, and drifted into these *Travels in Faith*, which do not seem to have ended until they had carried him clear over and beyond the limits of the subject. The present volume contains the story of his believing days, the history of his lapse, and the exposition of his present opinions.

It is a man of hardy heart that could write the first chapters of this book. The rest of it is chiefly interesting as showing the terrible reaction of a bad and exaggerated theology in the overhauling which an emancipated mind is sure to give it, and how all religious argument goes for nothing with a man who has thrown away the fundamental spiritual sympathies, and original moral assumptions on which faith reposes. Captain Adams has swept his deck, and, for the reason that he has given up the original assumptions of a believing mind, the doubt he now illustrates is not of that serious, thoughtful kind, which has its root in the difficulties that lie in truth, and to which Tennyson's lines apply:

"There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds."

Apparently he has gone over to the Spencerian view of things. The human will never amounted to much in his father's theology, and it is not strange that the son ignores it as an element of reform, and, instead of appealing to it with motives, talks learnedly about what education can do, as if, on his theory, we were not all in the same boat and no freedom anywhere for the education emancipation to start. The step from a helpless natural depravity to innocent depravity is a short one, and Captain Adams takes it in this volume, and drops into the idyllic fancy that when we cease to talk about there being moral turpitude in sins which grow out of natural passion, we shall be in a position to give them up on the ground of the harm they do. Looked at from the religious point of view, this is to say that conscience has no moral imperative; and looked at from the standpoint of a common, worldly experience, it is to deny what every one knows, that passion, and not reason, is the potent sinner in matters like these.

....The divine method of revealing truth in the exigencies and by the means of human experience is illustrated in the Rev. D. W. Faunce's monograph on the *Resurrection in Nature and in Revelation; an Argument and a Meditation* (A. D. F. Randolph), a work taken up anew and completed under the inspiration of bereavement, and which has for one of its merits that it follows out the two lines of life, or nature, and of revelation, employing one to illustrate the other. The work is a happy combination of compact discussion with eloquent and helpful remark. The subject is laid out systematically, and discussed in the free and elevated style of a writer whose thoughts come to him with the flavor of the love of good company in them. The author is evidently a Baptist, and does not believe in evolution, not at least as a substitute for the orthodox exposition of Genesis. He begins with the dim intimations of immortality, which struggle out of Nature and lie in the earlier stages of revelation. Without forcing the evidence, and without slighting it, he constructs it into a path toward the light. One by one he takes up the mooted questions that cling to the subject, and discusses them with great good sense; as for instance, the question: In what body will the dead rise? Rejecting the theory of resurrection at death, and the materialistic theory that the identical corporeal particles of the dying body will rise, together with the third, of a new substituted body, he argues for the so-called germ theory, that the real essence of each body about which it is organized here will be preserved, and, in the new estate, provide itself with a body, which, though new, will retain its identity with the old. The question as to Christ's body after the resurrection, and previous to the ascension, is discussed with the result of falling back on the old opinion that it was one body with the capacity of a two-fold manifestation. As to the mysterious "first resurrection" of the apocalypse, Dr. Faunce does not identify it with the "resurrection at the last day," but places it as a great spiritual revival at some unknown point in the midst of the world's history. The millennium discussions, and the endeavors to establish it as including a thousand years before, or a thousand years after Christ's advent, he puts aside as "unfortunate attempts to found a doctrine of religion on a figure of speech," and remarks that "we may dismiss all speculations as to the setting up of the kingdom of God in connection with any form of any millenarian theory whatsoever."

....*Appleton's General Guide to the United States and Canada*, for 1884, is an extremely convenient *vade mecum* of the American traveler, in two well made and well printed volumes 24mo, now in the fifth year of its publication. It is gratifying to observe the steady improvement of these leading directories of travel. They would progress more rapidly, in some respects, if the railway administration was less fluctuating in the times of running the trains and in the fares. We observe some failures to write down to the present time, as in the prices charged for guides in the Adirondacks, which should be from $3.00 to $4.00 per day, instead of from $2.00 to $3.00. In the White Mountain Flume, the remarkable balanced stone caught between the walls, has fallen. The cavern of Luray is in Virginia, and not in Vermont, as printed in the index. Fares are given as correctly and generally as possible. Rhetorical verbiage is cut out. Historical notes are the briefest, and the general style of the manual is what it should be. Alaska is omitted, but Manitoba is not, nor Puget Sound, though Vancouver is. The maps are numerous and good.——A very useful manual for residents in New York and its vicinity is *The Knickerbocker Ready Reference Guide* to 1,000 points around New York, covering all points within fifty miles of the city, with information alphabetically arranged as to railways, fares, steamboats, post-offices, express and telegraph, and horse cars. The guide is published monthly, and the issue for July is No. 2, Vol. II.

....One of the best services to theology is the annual review begun last year by the professors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, Vol. II of which is published this year under the title of *Current Discussions in Theology*. (Fleming H. Revel: Chicago.) The review is conducted in four general divisions—exegetical, historical, dogmatic, and practical. The last division is subdivided into Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. Each of these five topics is handled by the professor in whose department it falls. Without disparaging the other co-operators in the plan, we may call attention to the work done by Professor Curtiss in the review of recent exegetical theology. In the historic department Professor Scott confines himself to German work. We do not agree with him that Dorner has but little influence in Germany. Professor Boardman devotes his two chapters to the review of Professor Harris's "Philosophical Basis of Theism," Professor Ladd's "Doctrine of Sacred Scriptures," and to Professor Hick's "Critique of Design Arguments." We have nothing to take the place of this annual theological review. It is much needed, and will be useful just in the proportion that its editors keep their individual convictions out of their work and tell their readers fairly just what other theologians have done.

....A piece of excellent work, and of public spirit are in a literary way in which all book-buyers interested, is the remarkable list of books with changed titles, collected by Mr. James L. Whitney, of the Boston Public Library, and published in a convenient form for circulation by Mr. F. Leypoldt, of this city, under the title of *A Modern Proteus: or, a List of Books published under more than one Title*. This paper was first published several years ago, and we have already noticed it. Mr. Whitney has, meantime, continued his search, and, as now published, the collection contains one hundred more changed titles than the previous issues, or more than nine hundred in all—an extraordinary list of vexatious publications, which are capable of giving book-buyers a great deal of annoyance, and causing booksellers a great deal of loss, both of which classes, which divide between them pretty much the whole intelligent community, have a direct interest in Mr. Whitney's book, and are in debt to him for its publication.

....In the darkest period of our late War, Mrs. Eliza P. Gurney, surrounded with some of her associate Friends, was moved to pay President Lincoln a visit. While others came to him with sharp counsel, protest, or even rebuke, or appealed in high tone to his already overstrained mind, she addressed him in the tone of Christian encouragement and confidence. What she said that Sunday afternoon to the great President he never forgot. He sought and received encouragement from her later, and her letters to him were on his person when he was shot. The life and character of Mrs. Gurney was in a line with this one incident in it. As we have it in the *Memoir and Correspondence*, edited by Richard F. Mott (J. B. Lippincott & Co.) it seems like one of God's gifts of peace, serenity and refreshing simplicity to a world vexed with anxieties and worn with care. The reading of it is a return to the fountain of life undefiled. It is uneventful, but full of the simplicity, purity and serenity of Christlike life.

....The Messrs. Appleton & Co. publish a collection of *Practical Essays*, reprinted from the reviews to which they were originally contributed by Professor Bain, of the University of Aberdeen. They are grouped in nine general classes, with an appendix of notes and references. The most interesting of them relate to the classical controversy and to the art of study and of education. The section on "Religious Tests and Subscriptions" recapitulates Professor Bain's opinions on that subject, together with his trenchant review of the past history of the imposition and removal of tests. The opening section is devoted to his observations and suggestions as to what he holds to be "Common Errors on the Mind."

....W. C. Falkener's *Rapid Ramblings in Europe* may be rapidly read and rapidly forgotten. It is a poor attempt to be funny in imitation of "The Innocents Abroad." An author who can gravely date his letter at Aix-les-Bains in Savoy, and then tell his readers that it "is situated four or five thousand feet above the level of the sea, perched high up on the spur of a mountain peak, where the snow glitters in the rays of the sun like a sea of molten silver," makes it difficult to believe that he was ever there. The "twelve illustrations" which figure in the title, are portraits of himself and his friends—himself and his children engraved handsomely on steel; his friends in cheap wood-cuts. (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

....The Messrs. Appleton & Co. publish, in their "Parchment-Paper Series," a representative selection of *Pictures of Life and Character, by John Leech. From the Collection of Mr. Punch.* Leech died in 1864, and these humorous sketches, which have lost little of their piquancy, were published at different times during his connection with *Punch*. They will give scarcely less delight now than they did when they were caricatures of the society life of the living world. None among them all was received with louder shouts of laughter than the one reproduced on p. 58, "Elegant material for trousers. Only takes two men to show the pattern." A clever hit at the extravagant pattern worn in '58.

....Amid the flood of compilations of one kind and another and of all degrees of merit, *Lyrics of the Law*, compiled by an author who writes himself down as "J. Greenbag Croke," should not be lost. The collection is the application of an old idea to a new field, and comprises songs and verses pertinent to a great variety of phases of the law and the legal profession, selected from miscellaneous sources. The collection is made by an author with a quick and sure eye for what he wants; and notes in the appendix give what is known of the authorship and circumstantial history of each poem.

....*Through Spain on Donkey Back* is a series of entertaining leaves from the sketch-book of the pseudonymous W. Parker Bodfish in Spain, with the opposite pages devoted to illustrative notes and explanations, by whom it does not appear. The whole makes a fresh, airy, and entertaining souvenir, well gotten up and published in quarto form by the Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. A companion volume, entitled "Through France in Sabots," is announced as to follow.

....The Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. publish, on fine, heavy paper, an edition of *Poems by Dante Gabriel Rossetti*, in handsome type and each page illuminated with a red rule. The volume belongs in "Crowell's Red Line Poets" series, and, in common with the others, is made throughout in a superior manner.

....The second volume of John B. Alden's American reprint of *The History of France from the Earliest Times to* 1848, by M. Guizot and Madame Guizot De Witt, translated by Robert Black, is now out.

....We have received a bound volume of *The Outlook* for the current year, a Seventh Day Baptist journal, published at Alfred Center, in this state.

## LITERARY NOTES.

THE *Critic* of July 26th, printed an essay upon Heinrich Heine of timely interest. New attention to Heine and his place in poetry has seemed to be lately stirring.

....The first volume of John B. Alden's "Irving Classics" is now ready. It contains selections from Macaulay, Charles Lamb, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Matthew Arnold, Carlyle, and others.

....The *Musical Courier* has been printing in an odd corner of its entertaining columns some very choice poetical epitomes of the plots of opera-libretti—quite the cleverest things of their sort we have seen.

....Miss Mary L. Booth has prepared a translation of all the later fairy tales of Ernest Laboulaye, to supplement the first series, which she edited some years ago. It will be magnificently illustrated. Harpers will publish it.

...."Aylwin" is the new romance by Mr. Theodore Watts. It is said to be absorbing in interest as to tale and abundant in passages of high imaginative beauty. It was written thirteen years ago and has been unprinted until now. Rossetti and Swinburne both expressed the most flattering opinions of it, and Rossetti admitted that he sat up all night over it.

....Mrs. Fidelia Bridges, Mr. Walter Satterlee, Mme. Flory and Miss L. B. Humphrey, all well known for their beautiful designs for complimentary cards and special illustrations for periodicals among more important artistic work, are engaged in Summer studies for the Messrs. L. Prang & Co., of Boston. Miss Humphrey is completing some vignettes typifying children's faces that are said to be unusually beautiful, and which will be published in the Fall.

....The Messrs. Cupples, Upham & Co., announce the publication very speedily of the Rev. E. G. Porter's "Rambles in Old Boston." The author is a learned member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. A remarkable feature of the book, to be first issued in monthly parts, will be its illustrations, drawn expressly for it by Mr. G. R. Tolman. It is proposed to make the work one of standard reference and record in respect to the ancient landmarks of the city.

....Three of Bret Harte's last short stories—"At the Mission of St. Carmel," "A Blue Glass Penelope," and "Left on Lone Star Mountain"—will appear in London in a single little volume, entitled "On the Frontier." It is a pity to find that none of them are worthy a place beside those first inimitably fresh pictures of Western life, the place of which in our literature seems fixed forever. In fact, the last thing which Mr. Harte has written after that earlier fashion is "In the Carquinez Woods."

....A correspondent of the *Athenæum* wisely suggests to the publishers of books of reference that, for the help of their purchasers, they print the abbreviations employed in some separate leaves, to be laid beside the volume under consultation. This will obviate the inconvenience of turning back or forward to the table printed in the book, which the complexity of the abbreviations often requires one to do. The table should also be printed in the usual manner somewhere within the work, lest the additional leaves be lost.

....The French literary men are careful about the employment of the names of others in novels. Emile Zola was fined for calling one of the characters in a book "Duverdy"—a common enough name. Quite recently the painter Jacquot was brought into court for having transferred the features of Alexander Dumas to a canvas, without that author's leave. In the last offense, however, there was additional cause for judgment, as Jacquot had revenged himself for some offense against him committed by Dumas, the picture representing him in a scandalous disguise.

....Some of the literary journals have been passing about a paragraph to the effect that the Comte de Paris had suspended his work on the Civil War, and was beginning a new labor, a history of the reign of Louis Philippe. The Messrs. Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, have received a letter from the eminent nobleman in contradiction of any such reports, of which the following is an extract:

"CHATEAU D'EU, SEINE INFERIEURE, 14, 6, '84.

"The numerous political duties which have devolved upon me leave me but very little leisure. I am devoting every hour I can spare to the prosecution of my great work on the American War. The correction of the proof-sheets of volume seventh is progressing favorably, but this volume will not be published without the following one, of which only less than a third is yet written. As for the history of my grandfather, which I am supposed to write, it would be a task much above my power to undertake."

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

*[Owing to the bewildering variety recently introduced into the size and form of printing paper, the old designations of books, as 4to, 8vo, 12mo, etc., give so little indication of size that we shall hereafter, for the present, at least, give the measures of books in this list in inches and quarters. The number first given is the length.]*

The Fainalls of Tipton. By Virginia W. Johnson, author of "The Neptune Vase," etc. 6¾x4¼, pp. 482. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.....

Stories by American Authors. V. 6¾x4¼, pp. 191. The same.....

The History of France, from the Earliest Times to 1848. By M. Guizot and Mme. Guizot De-Witt. Translated by Robert Black. Illustrated. Vol. 4. 7¾x5, pp. 465. New York: John B. Alden.....

Irving Classics: being Select Essays and Sketches by Celebrated Authors. 7¾x4¾, pp. 430. The same.....

The Orchids of New England. A Popular Monograph. By Henry Baldwin. 9¾x5¾, pp. 168. New York: John Wiley & Sons..... 2 50

The Storm Cloud of the Nineteenth Century. Two Lectures Delivered at the London Institution, February 4th and 11th, 1884. By John Ruskin. 7¾x4¾, pp. v, 111. The same..... 0 75

Florence. By Augustus J. C. Hare, author of "Walks in Rome," etc. 6¾x4¾, pp. 266. London and New York: George Routledge & Sons..... 1 00

Venice. By Augustus J. C. Hare, author of "Walks in Rome," etc. 6¾x4¾, pp. 266. The same..... 1 00

The Home in Poetry. Compiled by Laura C. Holloway, author of "Ladies of the White House," etc. 7¾x4¾, pp. x, 244. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls..... 1 00

Property in Land. A Passage-at-Arms between the Duke of Argyll and Henry George. 7¾x4¾, pp. 77. The same..... 0 15

The Principles of Ventilation and Heating, and their Practical Application. By John S. Billings, M.D., LL.D., Surgeon U. S. Army. 9¾x5¾, pp. x, 216. New York: The Sanitary Engineer..... 3 00

Dictionary of Miracles, Imitative, Realistic, and Dogmatic. By the Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D., author of "Guide to Science," etc. 7¾x5, pp. xliv, 552. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co..... 2 50

Practical Forestry. A Treatise on the Propagation, Planting, and Cultivation, with a Description, and the Botanical and Popular Names of all the Indigenous Trees of the United States. By Andrew S. Fuller, author of "Strawberry Culturist," etc. Illustrated. 7¾x4¾, pp. vii, 200. New York: Orange Judd Co..... 1 50

A Practical Method for Learning Spanish; in accordance with Ybarra's System of Teaching Modern Languages. By General Alejandro Ybarra. 7¾x4¾, pp. 319. Boston, New York, and Chicago: Ginn, Heath & Co..... 1 50

The Democratic Party: Its Political History and Influence. By J. Harris Patton, M.A., author of "A Concise History of the American People," etc. 6¾x4¾, pp. vi, 349. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert..... 1 00

Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, January 1st, 1884. 8¾x5¾, pp. lxix, 258. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co.....

The Baby's Grandmother. A Novel. By L. B.

Walford, author of "Mr. Smith," etc. 6½x4¼, pp. 421. New York: Henry Holt........ 1 00
The History of Democracy Considered as a Party Name and as a Political Organization. By Jonathan Norcross, author of "The Conflict of Labor and Capital," etc. 6¾x5, pp. iv, 227. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.... 0 40
Lancelot Ward, M. P. A Love Story. By George Temple. (Franklin Square Library.) 11x8, pp. 55. New York: Harper & Bros.......... 0 20


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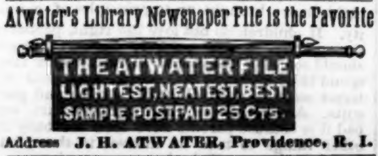


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# Religious Intelligence.

## IMPORTANT BUSINESS IN THE CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY.

THE question of reform of Convocation has been under consideration in the Church of England many years. The two convocations, of which that of Canterbury is by far the more important, that of York being seldom summoned, seem to be regarded by the general public as of little account. The Canterbury Convocation holds long sessions, in which almost every question having the remotest bearing on the Church is discussed with all deliberation and fullness. It would hardly be fair to add, in the words of the *Penny Cyclopædia*, that when it reaches the point of voting it is always prorogued. But the press treat it almost contemptuously. Such slighting remarks as the following, in a recent number of *The Spectator*, are not uncommon: "Except when they use their reserved power to spoil the statesmen's labors, the Peers are hardly more noticed than Members of Convocation." There is evident in the Convocation itself an earnest desire to make it more representative and efficient, and to this end several plans are under consideration. If the bishops are finally excluded from the House of Lords, and this is one of the features of the reform proposed for that body, Convocation would gain doubtless in importance and power.

The scheme technically known as reform in Convocation has to do with the composition of the Lower House. At present it consists of all the deans and archdeacons, about eighty in number, twenty-three proctors or delegates elected by cathedral chapters, and forty-two proctors, for the beneficed clergy. Each diocese follows its own rules in choosing proctors, and some anomalies exist in consequence. It is felt that the system is not properly representative, and Convocation is now considering an elaborate plan for amending it. Canon I of the new draft opens with the following preamble, which shows how the proctors for the clergy have been chosen and distributed hitherto:

"Whereas, by the ancient custom of this Church and realm, the Archbishop of Canterbury is from time to time commanded by her Majesty's writ to summon the *totus clerus* of his province to attend and assist at the sessions of the Convocation or synod of the said province; and whereas, in compliance with the said writ, the Archbishop has hitherto directed that two proctors only should be chosen by the clergy of each diocese for such purpose; and whereas, throughout this Church and realm the population has greatly increased, as also the number of parishes and of parochial clergy ministering therein, whilst no addition has been made to the number of proctors of the clergy called to Convocation from each diocese of the province; and whereas, for divers other weighty reasons moving us thereto, we have thought good, that with the Queen's Majesty's License, provision shall be made for an increase in the number of proctors of the clergy:

"We do constitute and ordain that in future the total number of elected proctors of the clergy in the province of Canterbury shall be one hundred and four."

Then follows a table showing how this number is to be distributed among the dioceses, on the basis of the number of incumbents and licensed curates. London is allotted seven, Canterbury four, Ely, Gloucester and Bristol, and Rochester, each five, and Truro two, and so on. The total of clergy is 14,956, for whom there are 104 proctors, or one proctor for every 140 clergymen. The second Canon of the draft provides for the mode of election, which is to be by the archdeaconries, into which every diocese is divided, there being in all sixty-four. The clergymen of each archdeaconry are to be summoned to meet under the presidency of the bishop or chancellor of the diocese, the archdeacon or appointee of the archdeacon, to elect the proctor or proctors to which it is entitled. Proctors of chapters are to be elected, according to Canon III, by the prebendaries, archdeacons of the diocese, the dean and the resident canons. The three canons were discussed and amended and adopted, with unwonted dispatch, at one session, and were sent to the Upper House for the concurrence of the bishops.

Another very important scheme is the proposition to constitute a third house of convocation, to be composed of laymen. In the Upper House the bishops sit, in the Lower House the clergy are represented, but the laymen have no part in Convocation. A committee of bishops reported a brief plan for a Provincial House of Laymen, and their lordships discussed it favorably and adopted it and sent it to the Lower House for their consideration. The Bishop of Winchester, who introduced the report, apologized for bringing the matter "somewhat suddenly" before the House, but added that it had been before Convocation fourteen years, and it had been discussed in rural-decanal and diocesan conferences. The resolutions as amended and passed and sent to the Lower House, are as follows:

"That it is desirable that a house of laymen be founded for the Province of Canterbury, to confer with Convocation.

"That the members of the house of laymen be appointed by the lay members of the diocesan conferences of the province, and that they continue to hold their seats until the dissolution of Parliament next ensuing.

"That ten members be appointed for the diocese of London, six for the dioceses of Winchester and Rochester, and four for each of the remaining dioceses.

"That ten members be appointed by His Grace the President.

"That the house of laymen be in all cases convened by his Grace the President.

"That the said house be convened only and sit only during the time that Convocation is in session and be opened by his Grace the President, and that their choice of a chairman be submitted to him for approval.

"That the said House may be requested by his Grace the President to meet in conference the members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Convocation upon such occasions and at such place as his Grace the President may think fit.

"That his Grace the President, in opening the house of laymen, or at any other time in their session, may lay before them any subject on which he desires their counsel, and that the results of all the deliberations of the said House, whether on subjects referred to them by the President, or originated by themselves, be communicated to the President.

"That if the above resolutions be adopted by Convocation, a joint committee of both houses be appointed to confer with any committee that may hereafter be appointed by the house of laymen, in order to frame such rules and orders as may be found necessary."

The *Guardian* refers to the new house as "entirely prospective," and says the laity are certainly not without their due share of influence as it is, whether in the way of administration or of legislation.

"Represented by the Crown, the laity appoint all the bishops, all the deans, and a large part of the chapters, while either by the Crown or directly they appoint to a great number of benefices. Represented by Parliament, they have an absolute veto on all ecclesiastical legislation. Represented by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, they decide in the last resort all ecclesiastical suits. Under these circumstances it seems hardly necessary to consider how their influence can be made more effectual."

Altogether the present session of the Convocation bids fair to be the most busy and important sitting for years. Besides these schemes, long debates have been held on the recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission, and on the constitution of a Board of Missions. On the question of appeal in ecclesiastical cases the two houses were divided. Both agree that the right of appeal lies to the Crown, but the Lower House refuses to "acquiesce in the principle of a final settlement of questions involving doctrine or ritual by a lay court which is not bound in all cases to consult the spirituality," and declares that a "decision in respect of such questions which has not received the sanction of the spiritual authorities cannot be regarded as the voice of the Church." The proposal of the Upper House is that, in cases of appeal "involving doctrine or ritual, it is desirable that the opinion of the bishops shall be required on the specific points of doctrine or ritual which are involved, and that such opinions of the said bishops shall be made public."

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THE General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, which is to be held in Copenhagen, August 30th to September 7th, is chiefly the result of correspondence and arrangement by the British Branch. The program issued by that Branch says there will be interesting reports on the state of religion in the various countries, and addresses will be given on "Christianity and the Masses," "The Basis and Authority of the New Testament," "Modern Unbelief," "The Divinity and Atoning Work of our Lord," "The Harmony of Science and Revelation," "The Duty of the Christian Church in Reference to Missions," "Sunday-school Work," "Intemperance," "The Duty of Liberal Giving," "Christian Responsibility in Regard to Prevailing Immorality," "The Lord's Day; Its Place and Power." We learn that among those expected to take part in the proceedings are the Lord Mayor of London, the Rev. T. M'Cullagh (President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference), Dr. Marshall Lang, Professor Redford, Dr. Sinclair Patterson, Prebendary Anderson, W. Arthur, Dr. Conder, Dr. L. B. White, Dr. Gritton, Dr. Murray Mitchell, Dr. Clemance, Dr. Angus, Dr. Cairns. America will be represented by Professor Schaff, Professor Day, Dr. John Hall, and Dr. W. M. Taylor; Professor Godet is expected from Switzerland, Professor Christlieb from Germany, Professor Rosenius from Sweden, Professor Geymonat from Italy, Professor M'Vicar from Canada; Dr. Kalkar, Dean Vahl, and Professor Scharling will represent Denmark.

....Nearly all the Norwegians in America are Lutherans. The *Kirketidende*, the most prominent of their Church papers, publishes the following congregational and synodical statistics. The largest body is the Norwegian Synod, with its 184 pastors, 607 congregations and 72,676 communicants. Next comes the Norwegian Danish Conference, with 86 pastors, 360 congregations and 23,936 communicants, followed by the two smaller bodies, the Norwegian Augustine Synod with 21 pastors, 53 congregations and 5,000 communicants, and the Hauge Synod, with 29 pastors, 120 congregations and 7,200 communicants, making a grand total of 320 pastors, 1,140 congregations and 108,812 communicants. All these are independent synodical bodies; but recently representatives of each of these had a joint meeting consulting as to ways and means for a union between them. The result was highly satisfactory, although no tangible results have as yet been brought about.

....The report of the Committee of the Assembly of the Scottish Kirk on intemperance, was as follows:

"1. That licensing reform is urgently required as to the number of public houses, as to the hours of sale, as to the manner in which such houses are crowded into and around poor and working class localities. 2. That the ratepayers should have a more direct and effective control over the licenses. 3. That the ratepayers should exercise this control by a direct vote, some being of opinion that the vote should be as to prohibition pure and simple, but the opinion of the great majority of the committee being that the vote should be as to continuing, restricting, or prohibiting the issue or renewal of licenses in any given locality."

The report was adopted.

....At meeting of the Salvation Army in London, General Booth announced that the next movement would be an invasion of Germany. The "Army" now numbers 528 corps in Great Britain, and 106 in other countries. Their activity is to be extended during the coming season, also, over Sweden, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, France and Switzerland. In the past year, sixty-seven new corps were organized, and 500 new officers appointed.

....The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at its recent session in Pittsburgh, appointed a committee of three to confer with committees of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South and other Psalm-singing bodies on the subject of the general unity of these various branches. The statistical reports are incomplete; but it is estimated that there are 6,700 communicants.

....The Moravian Triennial Synod for the Northern District of the American Province, was held recently in Lititz, Penn. It spent eight days in session, giving much attention to the reports on the finances of the Church, and adopting resolutions on education, missions, government of the Church, amendment of the ritual, and on other subjects. The Synod is hereafter to be quadrennial.

....The *Assemblea Promotrice*, held this Spring in Italy, for the advancement of the project of union of Protestantism in the kingdom, was a great success. The Waldensian and Free Churchs and the various missionary bodies were represented, and it was resolved unanimously that union is desirable and practicable. An evangelical Italian Congress will be held.

.....The Irish Presbyterian Church suffered the past year a net loss of nearly a thousand communicants, the total being 101,403. The debate on the question of instrumental music resulted in a vote of 266 to 245 in favor of not cutting off from membership those continuing to use organs in public worship. The matter stands as it was left last year.

....The Municipal Council of Alais, a French town of 20,000 inhabitants, has suppressed the salaries paid to Catholic priests. The American and Foreign Christian Union is to concentrate its energies on France, working through the evangelical societies. It has issued an urgent appeal for funds to carry on this enterprise.

# The Sunday-school.

## LESSON FOR AUGUST 10TH.

ABSALOM'S REBELLION.—II SAM. XV, 1–14.

NOTES.—"*After this.*"—After the long banishment of Absalom from his father's court.——"*Chariots and horses.*"—For purposes of display rather than war.——"*The way of the gate.*"—The street that ran through the gate, by which all came in who had business with the king. The courts of law were generally held in the gate, and now the government of the Sultan is called the Porte, or gate.——"*Of one of the tribes.*"—Mentioning the name.——"*No man deputed of the king to hear thee.*"—Doubtless false.——"*To do him obeisance.*"—It was the place of almost any one to bow down to the king's son and do him reverence.——"*And kissed him.*"—That was a great condescension. It was properly the inferior's place to kiss Absalom's hand, and, if Absalom kissed him, it was the most delicate flattery, treating him as an equal.——"*To all Israel.*"—Rather Israel, probably then Judah, which would not desert David.——"*After forty years.*"—There is a mistake about the number, which is without sense here. David reigned only forty years in all.——"*In Hebron.*"—Hebron was an old city, where David was crowned and ruled for eight years, and had proved, in David's case, a good seat to start a rebellion. It was, however, in the extreme south of Palestine, and at a distance from the bulk of Absalom's supporters. A vow was regarded as sacred, and the king would naturally respect it.——"*At Geshur.*"—A Syrian city near Mount Hermas, north of Palestine.——"*Then will I serve the Lord.*"—That is by sacrifices, as stated in verse 12. It is clear, then, that in David's time, as in Samuel's, the law forbidding sacrifices anywhere, except where the tabernacle was pitched, was not regarded as in force. They sacrificed in various sacred cities and high places.——"*In their simplicity.*"—Not suspecting that a revolution was contemplated.——"*Giloh.*"—A city in Judah.——"*Arise and let us flee.*"—This seems cowardly and pusillanimous; but it must be remembered that the king kept but a very small standing army. Jerusalem was then but a small city, of at most several thousand people. The whole people were a sort of militia, which had to be called up, at their own expense, in case of a war. Absalom had got the start, and had thus secured a great advantage. Getting an army together while his father suspected nothing, he could easily have seized this city had he been a good general, or had he followed the advice of Ahithophel. Every day's delay helped David to collect together his army.

*Instruction.*—Absalom was anxious to make a show. It is a low ambition to drive a fine chariot and have fast horses or to be talked about.

Absalom worked hard for his popularity. He got up early; he stayed in the gate. He devoted himself to his task. If his cause had been worthy it would have been an excellent record.

Absalom was an utter demagogue. A demagogue is one who claims to be very fond of the dear people, but who is really working for his own selfish interest.

Flattery is, after all, the best way to get the attention of most people. There are very few people that cannot be praised beyond what they deserve so as to be cajoled into doing what is desired.

One of the surest indications of a bad son is that he deceives his father. Give your confidence to your father and mother. Do nothing which you are not willing and glad to tell them all about.

Absalom made his religion a cover for his treason. He put it on the ground that he had made a vow to sacrifice in Hebron. It is just the same sin that is committed now by those who go to church for the sake of getting influence with people, or reputation.

There are simple fools who follow a man in politics simply because he is sociable or pleasant, without asking whether he has right principles and is trying to do good.

Ahithophel went with Absalom simply because he thought he would succeed. When he found he would not, then he went out and hanged himself. Success is not to be our first aim, but duty. The right always succeeds in the end; but it may be a failure for a long time.

It was hard for David to run away from Jerusalem; but it was only to gather his forces. If we find the opposition to any good cause we have at heart is too much for us, then we may retire for a while, but only to renew the fight the first chance we get.

The great lesson of these verses has to do with the great care parents should take that their children are brought up to principles of morality. If children do not love the right, probably the parents are, in part, to blame. Parents should see what their children read, where they spend their evenings, and should keep their interest engaged with healthful studies and pursuits. Almost always where children turn out bad it is because parents have been too busy in other things to take an interest in them, but have left them to their chance companions.

## School and College.

THE program of the closing exercises of the twenty-first year of Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey, is a very interesting document, when the subjects of the declamations and orations are considered in connection with the names and nationality of the students. The prize Declamations included the following subjects:

"The Invasion of the Carnatic" (Burke), Leon Assadour.
"Eulogy on Lafayette" (Everett), Petro Gregoroff.
"The last Charge of Ney" (Headley), Ivan K. Letcheff.
"The Continent of Europe" (Kossuth), M. M. Minassian.
"Civil War the Greatest National Evil" (Palmerston), Petro Constantinoff.
"National Injustice" (Parker), Alex. M. Kiatibian.
"The United States of Europe" (Hugo), Toros G. Torosian.
"Extract from Rienzi" (Bulwer), Toma Yacovleff.
"The Murderer's Secret" (Webster), Leon Muggerditchian.

Four students were chosen from the graduating class of 22, to deliver orations. Their subjects and names follow:

"The Irrationality of Atheism," Garabet A. Baronian.
"Greece and Civilization," Panayotis A. Doros.
"The Destiny of the Slavic Race," Pascal Ratcheff.
"The Harmony between Nature and the Constitution of Man," Stephan Ch. Sokoloff.

The whole number of students during the year just ended was 215.

....The Illinois Wesleyan University, of Bloomington, Ill., issues a pamphlet descriptive of its non-resident and post-graduate courses of study. The courses prescribed therein for the degrees of Ph.B., M.A., and Ph.D., were issued by the university, in an altered form, in the year 1874. The idea of thus putting regularly arranged work, under the direction of the University, within the reach of non-residents, was borrowed from the London University. The purposes which the scheme was intended to fulfill were two—to afford a tolerably full course of academic reading to those who cannot attend a college, and to offer an inducement to graduates to prosecute studies for the purpose of earning advanced degrees, rather than to accept them by gift. The increasing number of those who seek entrance to the courses is evidence that the thought was well conceived. The faculty assume the self-imposed task of conducting the work from no interest except that of extending the benefits which systematic work of this character may bring to those who see fit to undertake it for the reasons mentioned. Under the regulations the courses are open to both of the above classes of persons.

....Whitman College, of Walla Walla, W. T., has recently issued its second annual catalogue. The attendance during the past year has been 124. If we may judge from the address delivered by the Rev. J. C. Van Patton before the college in June, the institution is doing even better than was expected. By money raised and pledged by the people of the locality, a well-arranged college building has been erected and furnished at a cost of $16,000. Rev. Dr. Eells, now in New England, acting under the direction of the College Society, has already sent more than $8,000 for the support and endowment of the college. Mrs. N. F. Cobleigh is East, acting under advice of the same society, in an endeavor to raise $6,000, with which to enlarge and furnish the original seminary building for a Ladies' Boarding Hall.

....The recently issued catalogue of the Ohio Wesleyan University, situated at Delaware, Ohio, gives a total enrollment of 791 different pupils, who have been in attendance during the year just ended. Of the entire number of students, 684 live in Ohio, but twenty-four other states and countries are represented. The catalogue gives a more than ordinarily full description of the many different departments.

....The abbot of the monastery at Mount Hymettus, near Athens, has made a gift of about six acres of land to the British Minister in Greece, for the projected English Institute for Classical Studies. There are already a German, a French and an American Institute at Athens, and the proposal to establish an English Institute meets with the warm approval of the Greeks.

....Drury College, of Springfield, Mo., has had a total attendance of 356 students during the year just ended. Of these 42 were in the college, 174 in the preparatory department, 87 in the conservatory of music, 28 in the art department, 152 in the classes of elocution. It will be seen that 95 names are counted twice.

....The faculty of Berlin University has instituted an Academic Union for Christian archæology, for the purpose of encouraging the study of the early Christian era and its monumental theology, with reference to the application of this science to the practical clerical calling of the students.

....Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., has had a total attendance of 222 students during the past year. The work of the first year in the School of Theology, which is under the management of the Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield, Dean, is considered quite satisfactory. The outlook is still more hopeful.

....The school population of San Francisco has become so large that there are not buildings enough for the reception and instruction of the children.

## News of the Week.

### DOMESTIC.

AT Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, was begun the Prohibition Convention amid great demonstrations of enthusiasm. The different committees got speedily to work by Wednesday. Governor John P. St. John received and accepted the Presidential nomination, and a platform was adopted, declaring in its second article: "That the importation, manufacture, supply and sale of alcoholic beverages, created and maintained by the laws of the national and state governments during the entire history of such laws is everywhere shown to be the promoting cause of intemperance with resulting crime and pauperism, making large demands upon public and private charity; imposing large and unjust taxation and public burdens for penal and sheltering institutions upon thrift and industry, manufactures and commerce; endangering the public peace; causing desecration of the Sabbath; corrupting our politics, legislation and ministration of the laws; shortening lives, impairing health and diminishing productive industry; causing education to be neglected and despised; nullifying the teachings of the Bible, the Church and the school—the standards and guides of our fathers and their children in the founding and growth under God of our widely extended country, and which, imperiling the perpetuity of our civil and religious liberties, are baleful fruits by which we know that these laws are alike contrary to God's laws and contravene our happiness; and we call upon our fellow citizens to aid in the repeal of these laws and in the legal suppression of this baneful liquor traffic."

....The Democratic National Committee met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Thursday, to organize for the coming campaign. Among those present were representatives from all the states and territories except Indiana, Texas, Utah, Dakota, New Mexico and Wyoming. Hon. William H. Barnum was nominated and elected the permanent chairman by acclamation, and Frederick O. Prince, secretary. There was considerable discussion as to methods of conducting the canvass and whether there should be any fusion with the Congressional committee, resulting in the decision to allow the latter to attend solely to the election of members of Congress, and thus preserve distinct organizations. A committee to draw up a plan of organization and another as an executive committee for the canvass were chosen.

....The Democratic State Committee met on Wednesday, the 23d, at Albany. All the members were present except the Tammany Hall representatives, none of whom, including Mr. Kelly, Thomas F. Grady, or Edward Cahill, were in attendance. A letter from William Purcell, resigning his place on the electoral ticket, was read, and Eugene Kelly, the banker, chosen to fill his place. The time was chiefly occupied with listening to reports of the condition of the party in various Democratic districts.

....The recovery of the survivors of the Greely Expedition was made the subject of a congratulatory telegram to the President from Queen Victoria, to which the President suitably replied, alluding in his dispatch to the assistance lent by the "Alert." All the members of the Expedition that were conveyed to Newfoundland are improving daily, and preparations for receiving them are making at Portsmouth, N. H. The survivors will arrive in New York about August 7th.

....There were several unexpected and serious financial failures last week. The Richmond National Bank closed its doors, the National Rubber Company, of Bristol, closed its works at Providence, and the Bank of Canisteo, N. Y., made an assignment for the benefit of its depositors. In the Newark Savings Institution proceeding it was decided by the Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey to retake the Fisk and Hatch testimony, which will accordingly be done.

....In Brooklyn special precautions are being taken to eradicate any danger of the cholera finding itself a foothold in the city. Attention was called to the number of stagnant pools and cellars, and it was decided to have them immediately filled in. No alarms of the disease have yet been heard in New York, and the Port Anderson (Mississippi) supposed cases were discovered not to be the disease.

....The Independent Conference was held in the University Club Theater, in this city, on Tuesday. The building was entirely filled. The Democratic nominations were enthusiastically supported and speeches made by George William Curtis, President Seelye, Col. T. W. Higginson and others.

....General Logan's letter of acceptance of the Vice-Presidential nomination was duly received by Chairman Henderson. He considers the platform adopted by the Convention in its various details, and passes from that to questions of national interest.

### FOREIGN.

....In England there have been unusually active evidences of agitation in favor of electoral reform against the Peers. The great demonstration of Monday brought about remarkable expressions of the popular sentiment. On Saturday night took place at Manchester the anticipated Liberal meeting, which attracted forty thousand persons, including many members of the House of Commons and several prominent Liberals. Mr. Gladstone was not able to appear and sent a letter of regret; but Mr. Bright and the Marquis of Hartington addressed the throng with tremendous applause. The Marquis, in supporting a resolution of confidence in Mr. Gladstone's policy, charged the Conservatives with insincerity in their professed desire to enlarge the franchise. He said the confidence of the House of Lords was needless to the existence of the Government, and he believed it would be imprudent to attempt to reform the House of Lords now, as the Government had sufficient work on hand already. In following the Marquis, Mr. Bright said he believed the conquest by the people would be complete, as it had been before; that they had met with the object of compelling a house representing nobody directly to accept a bill passed by a house representing millions of people, and that unless the English people were a fraud and a sham, which he doubted, they would know how to deal with a titled hereditary Chamber, whose arrogance and class selfishness had long been at enmity with all the higher interests and instincts of the Nation.

....The cholera is slowly spreading in France. On the 27th there were thirty-six deaths at Marseilles; eleven in the city of Toulon, twelve at Arles, and six at Aix. Paris is in a healthful condition, with no outbreak of the epidemic as yet. All the frontier authorities are striving to maintain as close a quarantine as possible. The Russian Government is enforcing stringent regulations. In Vienna two cases were reported. At Toulon the panic still continues, and the city is greatly deserted. All religious processions are prohibited. The sanitary cordon between the Spanish and French territory has been greatly strengthened by order of the Spanish authorities. The Duke of Cambridge in England is issuing additional directions through the army for the avoiding of the plague.

....The Czar of Russia has appointed a commission to revise the laws relating to Finland, in the intention of a complete suppression of its local government and limiting the functions of its Diet. The reasons for the step are that Finland is rapidly becoming the base for innumerable Nihilistic plots against the Government, at which the Finnish administration has more or less connived. The Government is just at present looking sharply at non-resident suspects. A considerable number of Russians have been expelled from Berlin by the police. Permits of residence for three to twelve months were granted to others, in order to enable them to satisfactorily conclude their business affairs before going.

...The Egyptian Conference met in London on the 22d. Earl Granville presided and there were also present M. Waddington, the French ambassador, the Turkish ambassador Musurus Pacha, Baron de Staël, Count Von Münster, Count Karolyi and the Chevalier Nigra, representing their various governments and attended by their several financial advisers. The Conference only lasted an hour and then adjourned *sine die*. The annual Conference of the Conservative National Union occurred at Sheffield, with a thousand delegates present and Lord Randolph Churchill in the chair.

....On Sunday the one hundredth anniversary of the death of the celebrated French philosopher, Diderot, was made the occasion of a celebration and *fête* at the Trocadero Palace in honor of his memory. M. Spuller, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, presided over the ceremonies. M. La Fitte eulogized the deceased author in an enthusiastic speech. The artists belonging to the Opera Comedie Française and the Odean took part in the entertainment. A statute of Diderot will be unveiled on Thursday next.

....In Dublin the disgraceful Cornwall scandals are being investigated. In Skibbereen attempts have been made to boycott several labor-saving machines lately introduced by agriculturists. Mr. Parnell announces that his health will not permit his attendance at the Irish-American National League Convention to be held in Boston next month and the Belfast Convention has elicited very decided expressions of political opinions from both the Parnellites and the Nationalizers.

....A Vienna telegram states that all the students concerned in the late agrarian riots have been expelled from the University. The Rector has also been suspended and his salary stopped, because of his refusal to inquire into the conduct of the students concerned in the affair.

....On Tuesday the negotiations were opened in Madrid for a definite commercial treaty between Spain and the United States. In the Spanish capital the damage effected by the recent fires is set at 1,000,000 pesetas.

...In the rifle contest at Wimbledon the Canadians won the Kolapor cup by a score of 665. They competed with English and Indian teams. The English team scored 660, and the Indian team 576.

....The treaty recently negotiated with King John, of Abyssinia, has been officially published. In this King John binds himself to abolish slavery and the slave trade within his dominions.

....Advices from Queensland state that the Assembly of that Province has unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of confederation.

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# The Independent.

**251 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park.**

**NEW YORK, July 31st, 1884.**


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## THE FRENCH FRIGHT.

THE fear of the cholera, according to all accounts, seems to have driven the French nearly crazy. Not a few have been driven actually insane, and a number have been driven to suicide. They have killed themselves for fear they should die. The cases are more numerous than we could imagine of officers forsaking their duty, nay, of households abandoning their own members when stricken with the disease, or running away to leave the dead to be buried by the public authorities.

As a rule it is the frivolous, the unthinking, who are most afraid of death. It is those who take great pains not to concern themselves about the thought of death that are most frightened when death can no longer be ignored. It is one of the chief offices of religion to prepare men to die by teaching them that death is not terrible, because it is the beginning of true life to those that will have it so. By death comes life; after death the resurrection. Death cannot possibly be an object of dread to the Christian. There may be the natural shrinking, but there can be no terror. To run away from duty to the public in the case of a pestilence, or from those to whom family ties put us under obligation, will be to the Christian a worse terror than death.

Serious-minded people think of death and are not terrified by its approach. Religion cultivates serious views of life and death, and so is the great cure of panics of all sorts. A religious man is pledged not to think of himself first, but of others. "Some," says the most ancient manual of the early Church, "thou shalt love above thine own life." That is a Christian commonplace. It has become the commonplace of the experience of innumerable Christians. If the lives of others are valued above our own, we will endanger our own freely to save theirs. There is no panic possible to that spirit. We believe there is no people on the earth who will take a sudden danger, whether by pestilence or shipwreck, with greater calmness than our own. In such a case, when a South European company would be shrieking with fright, we have known an American company, promiscuously gathered together, to utter not a cry, speak not a hasty word, to face death with utter calmness and serious courage. It was because they were a religious people. Those who were not members of the Church were instructed in religious things. The terrors of death they had considered and were ready. To our notion this calm and cheerful seriousness which Christianity cultivates is something vastly better than the frivolous gayety of unbelief. It stands the test better when the pestilence is about.

## THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS' ADDRESS.

WE print on another page the Address adopted by the Conference of Independent Republicans held last week, and we commend it to our readers.

It is a protest, and a nomination. It assumes two facts, which it does not argue, but the evidence for which is accessible to any one that will look for it—that Mr. Blaine is a man who has traded upon his official power for his private gain, and is therefore not a fit man to be voted for for President; while Mr. Cleveland has been conspicuously the friend of reform in government, and has so unselfishly conducted himself as the head of a great city and of an Empire State, as to win the applause of honest men and the hostility of the bad. For this reason the Address advises all Independent Republicans to reject Mr. Blaine and vote for Mr. Cleveland.

"Advises," we say. The word is not *nominate*, but a less formal one. But all the force that there is in a nomination rests in a recommendation. A nomination is an advice given to voters to cast their ballots for a certain candidate. If there is any further force in a nomination we reject it. If a nomination is anything more than advice, whose force lies only in the reason of it, if it carries with it obligation, then Independent Republicans have no right to exist; then a bolt is always a political sin, and they are right who charge Mr. Curtis with a heinous offense because he took part in a convention and then rejected its nomination. We hold that a nomination is to be judged by those to whom it is offered; and the fact that we were supporters of the Independent movement, and that this journal was strongly represented in the convention, does not bind us to follow its recommendation unless our judgment goes with it. The divine right of bolting is involved in this issue.

A very simple issue, perhaps too simple, has been presented by this Conference. It is simply the issue of integrity. Those who met together were on all sides of almost every other question, but they agreed on this. They were prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists, protectionists and free-traders, but they all wanted to vote for a man who would conduct the Government with an eye single to the public service. Such a man they did not find in Mr. Blaine. The evidence of a long series of letters which have become public property, and are on the records of Congress, were proof enough, they thought, to any one who would take the pains to read them, that he had made a barter of his official influence and power for his private wealth. This was enough for them.

If the Address erred it erred here. This would have been enough, if it had been all. Our own objection to Mr. Blaine can go no deeper; but it extends wider than this. We believe that his record on matters of statesmanship is not only meager, but most unsatisfactory. On this point we may have more to say hereafter. While we do not mean, as the campaign opens, to engage in any bitter personalities, we shall be obliged, in a temperate and impartial way, to state, with some care and detail, just what is the line of evidence on which our judgment rests. Our readers have the right to ask of us something more definite than the general statement with which the Address of the Independent Republicans contents itself.

For our own part we would have been better pleased with a somewhat broader platform. The impression is too much, perhaps, that of a single protest against the Mulligan letters. We would have liked better a brief and definite statement, in formal shape, of those principles on which we could agree, among which would certainly have been the right of protest against party dictation, Civil Service reform, integrity in the management of official trusts, and, we trust, equal rights of protection and citizenship for the Chinese, and, we wish, but hardly trust, prohibition of the sale of intoxicating beverages. If all these things are not in the Address they are in the platform on which we stand.

## ANXIOUS UZZAHS.

UZZAHS are just now as thick as blackberries in the Southern Presbyterian Church, and each one is pushing the ark with all his might for fear that Professor Woodrow will tumble it over. We have no great fear for the ark, but we are concerned for the Uzzahs. In the modern days that breed of busybody Levites are not stricken with sudden fatal paralysis, but are left to show their terror to the amusement and astonishment of lookers on of greater faith.

We might take up almost any one of the organs of that body of the Church at random; we have nearest at hand the only one, that at Richmond, that claims any scientific knowledge. It marshals a dozen passages from the Old Testament and the New to prove that Adam was not Man in general, the race of man, but was *a* man, single and individual. Doubtless that is the natural meaning of the passages. We do not see how it is possible to argue that the writers of the Bible from Moses (if Moses wrote Genesis) to Paul meant to be understood in any other way than as speaking of an individual Adam, the father of the human race. That this, however, really contradicts Professor Woodrow who, by the way, is not a Darwinian in his Evolution hypothesis, is not clear.

Our contemporary imagines that Professor Woodrow would hold that the race of man was developed, so far as their body is concerned, by a gradual progress which brought them by degrees out of apedom into humanity, so that there was really no first man. We are greatly in error if he holds any such view. It would not be a natural view in this day when the Darwinian theory of gradual evolution has been so far discredited. We suppose him rather to suggest that a single and sporadic case of sudden development *per saltum* occurred, and that from this one first man the whole race is descended. And, in accordance with that view, he seems to hold that the woman was exceptionally created, as related in Genesis. If that be Professor Woodrow's view, then all the long argument from Scripture against his view falls to the ground. Some such a view as this we suppose any one must hold who is in sympathy with the science of the day, and who yet is content to hold to the cosmogonic and zoogonic chapters of Genesis as literal, and not parabolic or pictorial.

We might turn to the other Southern Presbyterian papers, which are all, or nearly all, of the same mind. They all quote Bible against the Professor, and declare that his scientific views cannot be true because the Bible does not agree with them. The substance of it is: The Bible says that dust was the material of creation, and, therefore, it could not have been any lower form of life. Now we are not concerned to defend any scientific theory, but we are concerned to defend the Bible against those who declare that you must believe so and so in science or history or psychology, or give up the Bible. We resent any such dictation. We will not give up the Bible when our science or history is corrected, any more than our fathers did when their astronomy was corrected. To us the Bible is an authority on faith and love, on the resurrection and the life. We go to it to learn about our duties to God and his revelation to us of Jesus Christ. When we want to know about science we will go to Copernicus and Galileo and Newton and Faraday and Lyell and Dana, rather than to Moses.

## THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

THE Prohibition Home Protection Party has taken a simpler name, and will henceforth be known as the Prohibition Party. Its growth has been slow in the past, chiefly because it seemed that the objects it has aimed at were rather of local or state concern than national. It has seemed almost absurd to try to organize a national party, when its chief question, that of prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, was one on which no law could be passed by Congress or signed by a President. In the disintegration of this year, however, we have little doubt that a much larger vote will go to the Prohibition Party than ever before.

The platform adopted is the only decent one before the public—for we do not regard the Address of the Independent Republican Conference as so much a platform as it is a protest on a single point. This new platform is very nearly perfect as a statement of moral principles. It very properly begins with a severe arraignment of the liquor traffic, and of the Republican and Democratic Parties for their culpable attitude toward the temperance reform, and calls on all good citizens to unite for the legal suppression of the traffic. It then speaks very plainly for reforms in civil administration; has a word for protection of American labor, for reserving public lands for actual settlers, and another against the exclusion of the Chinese, and speaks favorably of female suffrage.

Two other points in the platform call for special comment.

One plank is as follows:

"That the collection of revenues from alcoholic liquors and tobacco should be abolished, as the vices of men are not a proper subject of taxation."

On the contrary there is no more proper subject of taxation. Why, it is an established principle in public justice that a money tax, or fine, is as proper a punishment for certain offenses as imprisonment. These taxes, or fines, imposed on vices, are a recognized portion of the public revenue. They help pay the expense of the courts and of the prisons. Just so if a man engages in a business which the people already recognize to be something less than respectable, but which they have not yet concluded to abolish, they can properly put a fine, or tax, which is in this case the same thing under another name, upon it. For our Government to abolish the tax on whisky and give us free whisky instead—and the Government cannot suppress the manufacture of whisky—would be a great evil. It might please the ultra protectionists, but we record our earnest hope that these taxes on vices, on liquors and tobacco, may not be abolished, even in the interest of the sheep husbandry or the steel industry.

Another plank gives us the basis on which the Prohibition party claims the right to be a national party. It reads:

"That Congress should exercise its undoubted power and prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages in the District of Columbia, in the territories of the United States, and in all places where the Government has exclusive jurisdiction; that hereafter no state shall be admitted into the Union until its constitution shall expressly prohibit polygamy and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages."

All these powers, it is true, belong to the general Government. So far as intoxicating liquors are concerned, we are very much in the condition in which we were in reference to slavery before the War. Then, under the Constitution, we could not, through Congress, touch slavery in the states, but we could forbid it in the territories; and on that issue was organized the Free Soil Party. On the question of the prohibition of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and in the territories, a national party can be started. Yet the two cases differ in this, that when the Free Soil became a national party, more than half the country was already free soil; while now only two or three states have adopted prohibition. At present the conflict is in the states rather

than the territories. It is folly to think of prohibiting liquor in the District of Columbia or in the territories until at least half the states shall have forbidden it in their own borders. The hot fight must be first in the states, and we are not clear that the time has come for a national party.

The nomination of Governor St. John for President, is a strong one—much stronger than would that of the Californian candidate have been. Dr. McDonald may be an excellent man, but really it would have been almost farcical to have nominated one whose chief recommendation was his wealth, gotten by selling "bitters," wrapped n a temperance tract.

## WHAT IT MEANS.

The good people of this country are yet to learn how much they have at stake in the matter of governmental administration.

The course of things in our history has drawn attention to constitutions, laws and principles, for which the American people have a genius. There is no country under the sun where the political constitution lies so near as this, or where it stands in such connection with their thoughts as a sort of fundamental earthly providence. If anything goes wrong in the state the genuine American locates the disease in the law or the Constitution.

The fact is, that no country in the world has as good law, or as much of it, as we. The popular needs are stamped quickly on the legislation of the country, which, beyond what is dared or thought of in other parts of the world, is shaped to meet social, moral, industrial, municipal, educational and even corporate requirements. But the result is not satisfactory. It is a common complaint that, with all our laws, we have no law. Strong corporations break down the statute. Great criminals are able to do the same. Small owners are insecure. Trusts are not safe, and there has been no time when the incorruptibility of commercial character was as doubtful, or as much doubted, as now. And all this under laws and constitutions which, if not all they might be, are in advance of the rest of the world. The trouble is not with the law, but with the administration; and the full meaning of this proposition is what the Independent movement, which has come up so strong, is intended to impress on the American people.

What tells most on the morals of the people in governmental matters is the administrative part. A man who cannot get justice against a thief or a capitalist under an excellent statute, is at least as badly off as if the statute were poor, and may feel that his case is worse. The demoralizing effect on him is the same. So, with the Postal and Revenue laws, it is the administration which tells on the people; and the simple fact which our later political history establishes is that, while we have been dreaming of perfect laws and constitutions, social morality has been sinking under the demoralizing influence of our political administration.

The extent of this demoralization has a striking illustration in the platform of the Republican Party, especially when it is interpreted in the afterglow of the candidate, surrounded with advisers notoriously conspicuous in administrative corruption. This illustration is more significant, if it is true, as we see no reason to doubt that it is, that the party was neither forced nor tricked into these measures. Every one foot of iceberg out of water implies sixteen more underneath it, and for every one foot of demoralization that shows above water in cases like these we have to reckon on sixteen more concealed in the general influence of corrupt political administration on the people themselves.

Administrative reform is the only reform that means anything. The party men and "bosses" are willing that we should have everything else so long as they may command the administration. If the people will be satisfied with good laws they will permit them to have all they want and take a hand in framing them. But over the vital matter of governmental administration they will fight to the last.

This is the point we have reached. It is the heart of the matter, and the fight over it is hot. The cry for reform rests on the sound principle that the administration of the Government is its vital and influential connection with the life and character of the people. A good administration will go far to neutralize defective laws; but under the corrupt administration of the best laws the noblest nation in the world will sink.

The Independent is not and never has been tinctured with free trade; but we are not too blind to see that a high tariff system like ours contains in it possibilities and opportunities for corruption, which make the administration of the Government more difficult and increase the temptation to corruption and the mischief to be dreaded from it. A protective system like ours is a temptation to the officers at the port and the people who import. There are many phases of the smuggler's conscience, and under an administration which is not high above suspicion, a conscience that begins with smuggling develops rapidly into all sorts of evasion and a general political dry rot.

The same is true of a government which has large taxes of any kind to collect, and when its administration involves great sums, complex duties, and comes into collision with the selfishness of the citizen. Every step of development in this direction increases the difficulty of governmental administration, makes corruption more to be apprehended, more to be feared and more to be resisted.

This is the question of the moment. People who make light of the Independent movement and of the reform it implies do so because they do not see or will not see that the power of the Government for good or evil lies in its administration, and that this has been so strangely neglected here that both the morals and the liberties of the people, as well as their rights and privileges under the laws, have been seriously compromised.

Corrupt political administration has done more to let the nation down than all other influences combined have achieved to hold it up. It is not heresy that is doing it, though heresies of all kinds will flourish under such encouragement. It is not atheism, though political corruption makes more atheists. It is not rum, nor vice, nor irreligion, though full crops of each and all are to be expected when the corruption of the political administration is permitted. It is even true that, the freer the people, the more the influence of corrupt administration is to be dreaded.

In a free and representative state the Government which comes directly from the people reacts directly on them. No other people have so much at stake in the administration as we, and none have passed it by with so much indifference.

The meaning of the political movement which is now calling for reform, and endeavoring to organize it is this. No more serious question was ever raised, if we understand the Independent Republicans, by men more thoroughly in earnest.

## PRAYER AGAINST CHOLERA.

Doubtless it was the same reason that dictated the prohibition of public *fêtes* that has led the Mayors of Toulon and Marseilles to refuse the petition of the Catholics that they be allowed to institute a procession and public prayers for the abatement of the cholera. And yet if it be true that where two die of cholera ten die of fright, as an old story has it, the procession and the prayers might have a sanitary value not to be despised in restoring confidence and courage. Luckily the Catholics cannot be forbidden making all the demonstrations and offering all the prayers they please in their churches, if not in the streets. So far as the direct influence of prayer is concerned that is all that can be asked. For that matter, people can pray at home as well as at church or in the streets. But the influence of an organized gathering in a solemn procession of ten thousand people, all earnestly believing in prayer and beseeching God to remove the plague, would, we believe, be more helpful than harmful. Even those who do not themselves do much praying, would get the impression of a mysterious force of some sort that was being invoked against the pest, and would themselves be encouraged to resist the contagion. It looks to us like a mistake.

The prohibition assumes that when so many people come together some of them will carry with them the germs of poison which would be scattered among the others. If, as we suppose, the poison is a microbe, taken in almost wholly in food and drink, the danger in such a public meeting is very slight. The prohibition also assumes that prayer is a feeble influence, or, perhaps we should say, God is a feeble factor in controlling pestilence. That means, of course, that God takes very little interest in pestilence, that he sits on a distant and desert throne in the undiscovered polar regions of the universe, where no explorer's fleet, however freshly its sails may be filled by the breath of prayer, can reach him, and whence no message goes forth to control the execution of the laws of the universe, which he may once have imposed but has now forgotten. We can take no such view. While we do not believe that God breaks the laws of his realm, any more the natural than the spiritual laws, we insist that he has the same power of modifying the application of those laws that we have. The mere lifting of a hand will deflect a current of air, and, perhaps, save a life, without modifying a single law. Cannot God do as much?

## FLEXIBILITY OF AMERICAN CATHOLICISM.

One of the most interesting questions to which the presence of Catholicism in the United States gives rise is as to the influence of our free atmosphere upon it. We know that the proud boast of the Church of Rome is *semper eadem ubique;* but we also know that this is a vain boast. The Catholicism of Spain or Mexico is not of the same character as that of England; the faith of John Henry Newman is a more rational and enlightened faith than that of the late Pius IX. And yet there are Catholics who deprecate the influences of complete intellectual and civil liberty on the masses of the the faithful. It is felt that independence is a dangerous principle in the Church where theoretically there is the liberty of unquestioning obedience only. The Church does not ask nor recommend, she commands; and as she is infallible and inerrant she cannot command anything that the faithful are not under obligations to perform. This doctrine and the twin dogma that the Church is "irreformable" allow sufficiently small room for variation; but there is a difference in the spirit of the various national branches of the Church, though they may not show it in externals.

Whereunto is American Catholicism tending? Will the love of independence which our republican institutions foster materially modify the absolutism of this form of religion? It has undoubtedly affected its spirit. Is it possible that it should diminish its abuses, its superstitions, its slavishness? An observant English Catholic, who writes intelligently of what he has seen of his coreligionists in this country, is apprehensive that it may prove to be an evil to the Church. From his article in the English Catholic periodical, *The Month*, we quote a few sentences on this point:

"There is another element of American character respecting which I have often asked myself whether it was on the whole prejudicial to Catholicity or not. The independence and self-reliance of American character is in many respects an admirable trait. . . . But while there is no lawlessness, this is because the laws are the people's laws. It is the uncrowned king respecting his own scepter. Now the Church laws have a different origin. Though in one sense they are the people's laws, yet they are imposed at the same time from above, by an authority which cannot be called in question by its subjects. American notions respecting law have to be set aside when applied to ecclesiastical law. . . . Hence arises a tendency to resent, in the Church legislation, her attitude of independence of and irresponsibility to her members. The American is not used to it. It is altogether a foreign notion to the American mind. In the civil order law is the voice of those subject to the law, and they can change it when they see fit. In the spiritual order law is in no way dependent on the voice of those subject to the law, and they cannot change a tittle of it at their pleasure. This makes it much more difficult for them to submit; their independence of mind has a tendency to force its way into a sphere where independence is inadmissible."

This sets up a double standard. Liberty of opinion and action is permissible in civil matters, while in Church government the principle of absolutism must alone prevail. The only logic in this is its consistency with the Catholic view of the Church as infallible, and as clothed with all authority by Christ; but, of course, Catholics must accept this view or be treated as rebels. To doubt any article of the faith, or to resist the governing authority is to commit a mortal sin. The influence of civil liberty, however, must bear strongly against the Church idea. Human reason will rebel against the proposition that it may enter the one province, but has no place in the other. Will the Church, can it, become a little more flexible to save this portion of its constituency? Its losses have been very heavy already. The writer from whom we have been quoting estimates these losses at three millions or more. He says:

"Hundreds of thousands, not to say millions, in America, who ought to be Catholics, have voluntarily relinquished, or been robbed of their inheritance of faith. Some of them have drifted away from the belief of their childhood on the fatal tide of worldly interest, or ambition, or passion. Some of them, through no fault of their own, have been swallowed up in the flood of hostile influences, or by the bigotry of Protestant proselytism. Some were taught from their childhood to hate the religion of their forefathers. Others lapsed into indifference in the absence of all opportunities of practicing their religion. Some were led astray by the specious teaching of the skeptic. Others were brought up in schools and colleges where the name of God was unknown and religion was a tabooed subject. In one way or another, two or three million or more of the Church's children have now become her enemies, or, if not her open enemies, yet are torn irrevocably from her bosom and are deserters from the standard of faith."

His notion that the Church's best prospect of a joyful future and long-continued supremacy is where the people are taught that "loyalty to Rome comes before all other loyalty," is just the notion that the American Catholic Church ought not to make its motto. He himself gives a strong argument against it when he says that it "was England's proud dislike of the interference of a foreign ecclesiastic which subverted her faith, far more than any other adverse influence." America likes this sort of interference much less than England did.

## THE CONTRACT LABOR PLANK.

The National Republican Convention, professing to be actuated by the "desire that all men may be free and equal," denounced "the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions," and then proceeded to indorse the anti-Chinese law, and pledge the Republican Party to "such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes."

"The importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia," is the subject matter of this patriotic denunciation. Let us try to understand this language, and thus put ourselves in a position to see whether it is sense, or the sheerest buncombe imaginable. There is no difficulty about the word "importation," since everybody understands this to mean the bringing into this country of something from a foreign country. Whatever is thus brought into the United States is said to be imported; and the act of bringing it is an act or process of importation. So far all is plain.

What then is the thing imported or brought into this country from some foreign country, as specified in the Republican platform? It is "contract labor." Well, what is "contract labor" as here referred to? It is simply a man or woman coming to this country from a foreign country, who, in the latter country, has voluntarily agreed to perform a certain amount of labor, at a stipulated price, for somebody, after his or her arrival here. This party of the first part pledges himself or herself, by a contract, verbal or written, to render so much labor for the consideration stipulated, to the party of the second part, after arriving in this country. The consideration may be the cost of the passage; and this may be the only way in which the person desiring to emigrate can pay the expense of coming to this country. He simply agrees beforehand to pay his pas-

sage in this way after his arrival here. And the question whether he comes from "Europe or Asia" makes no difference with the agreement.

Now, is there anything in such "contract labor" that is "an offense against the spirit of American institutions"? These institutions are certainly not antagonistical to the rights of one man to make a contract with another in respect to labor to be performed by the day, the week, or the month, or the year. Such contracts are being made every day, and nobody is fool enough to regard them as "an offense against the spirit of American institutions." The right to make such contracts is exactly in accordance with this spirit. It is, indeed, one of the fundamental principles of individual liberty.

Nor is there anything in the fact that a foreigner, whether in "Europe or Asia," whether an Irishman or a Chinaman, who wishes to come to this country, and, perhaps can come in no other way, is a party to such a contract, that makes the contract an offense to our American institutions. He simply sells his labor by contract before he gets here, and perhaps as the means of getting here; and if he is an honest man he will, when here, fulfill his contract, whether it can be legally enforced or not. This is not the Coolie system, and is not a servile system in any sense that is offensive to the letter or spirit of our institutions. It is simply the system of freedom in respect to contracts exercised by those in foreign lands who wish to emigrate to the United States, and who choose to make contracts in regard to their labor after their arrival here.

The rigmarole of the Republican Convention at Chicago about "the importation of contract labor," when examined as to its meaning—if indeed it has any meaning—appears silly even as communistic buncombe. The real design of the Convention was to pave the way for its abominable utterance in respect to the anti-Chinese law.

## Editorial Notes.

We do not know how much credence is to be given to a report which comes to a London paper, that an advancing column of twelve hundred French, well supported with artillery, has been met and driven back by the soldiers of the Queen of Madagascar. It is not improbable, although it would be utterly incredible if the editorial comment of the New York *Herald* were true. It says:

"While it would be foolish to attach much importance to the reported repulse of the French in Madagascar, it is certain that the Hovas, when fortified by rum, are a warlike tribe, and that, yelling and dancing and brandishing their spears, they rush down their hills like a Malagassy tornado. For this reason no European race has ever been able to thrive in Madagascar, and we think that in time with all their martial qualities, the French will find there are better places to colonize than this unsavory island, where they are liable to be stricken down by fever or carried into the forests on the point of a savage spear."

This, of course, is pure ignorance. They do not fight with spears; they are not fortified by rum; they yell and dance no more than other soldiers. They are a Christian people, who are brave, and mean to fight for their independence; who have powder and guns and a fairly trained army, and who will do their duty. The French will find that it is no child's play to conquer them. We had already been receiving reports from French sources that the success in Tonquin had stirred up the French to make greater demands in Madagascar, and that they had required that the northern portion of the island should be made over to the French, and that the Queen should give up her title as Queen of Madagascar and take that of Queen of the Hovas. These demands were refused, and it is not unlikely that the battle reported is the immediate sequel. This brave, noble, black nation, which has responded so eagerly to the impulse of Western Christian civilization, deserves all the sympathy which we give to Japan. The French demands are cruel and outrageous. There ought to be some way of making France see how the public sentiment of the world regards her bullying insolence. It was proposed, not long ago, that a public subscription should be made in England to raise forces for the delivery of General Gordon. We should give our hearty support to such a scheme in favor of Madagascar.

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We have been much interested to learn how the delegates of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church have taken their victory at Belfast. At last we have the report of one of their number, in their leading organ. He speaks warmly of those who defended the Church at the important crisis, especially Drs. Calderwood, Cairns, Strong, Monod, John Hall, Morris and Briggs. He refers very gently to certain "erroneous and uncharitable things said," but does not think it worth while to quote them. He says:

"We were admitted, with our creed just as it is, without any indication on the part of the Council that they approved its contents. It may be left to conjecture that the majority do not approve our Confession. This is perfectly right and proper. We did not expect this Council to pronounce our Confession perfectly orthodox, but we did expect them to pronounce our Church worthy of a place in the Alliance, which they did by an overwhelming majority. Less than twenty persons voted for our rejection. They were mostly from the Southern Presbyterian Church, whose ill-will we incurred because, I suppose, we refused to unite with them in an organic union. They are like the man who courted a woman, and because she was unwilling to be his wife, went about telling people that she was not fit to be anybody's wife.

"The debate has, no doubt, resulted in great good. It has been *the* topic of conversation ever since. Scores of ministers and laymen have sought the acquaintance of our delegates, and expressed the heartiest approval of our doctrines. Every hour in the day we are hearing of pleasant things in our favor. We have been told that nothing ever occurred in Ireland that will be more helpful to the cause of truth than the discussion on our creed. Prominent laymen in the churches in this country are eager for a change in the standards. . . . Our cause is before the world. More than any other one thing, the treatment of our Church at Philadelphia has contributed to the spread of our doctrines. There is a mighty influence at work, and if we have the wisdom and the grace to be patient, we shall see great changes before another generation in the Presbyterian world. . . . I predict that the day is not far distant when the Westminster Confession of Faith will be revised by nearly all the churches that hold it as a standard. If the liberty that now prevails had existed eighty years ago, our Church would have had no excuse for being. It looks to some of us as if God in his providence had raised us up for the purpose which is now about to be consummated. There is a spirit of liberalism that is rapidly growing and preparing the Churches for a new era of growth and prosperity. Many men are yet unwilling to meddle with time-honored standards, but almost all are willing to confess that the standards are merely historic and do not represent the beliefs and convictions of the nineteenth century."

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We said that the passages "Behold I was shapen in iniquity," and "What is he that is born of a woman that he should be righteous?" were quite too poetical to base on them a doctrine of a connate, sinful and guilty nature. *The Central Presbyterian* reminds us that St. Paul quoted "There is none righteous, no not one," etc., to prove that Jews, as well as Gentiles, are sinners. Well, what of it? Doubtless the sinners David was talking about in Psalms xiv were Jews, so that the quotation is appropriate, without raising the question whether all Paul's quotations and comments of the Old Testament will bear the test of exegetical science. "We must all bow to Paul," says our contemporary. Certainly, as a religious teacher. But religion is a very different thing from science or metaphysics, or even theology; and we go to the Bible to learn religion and not geology or chronology or the higher criticism. The result of Paul's argument is "that all the world may become guilty before God." True, most true. All are guilty, as St. Paul says, because all have sinned; that is, all capable of sinning. Infants and idiots are not spoken of in the passage. They are "unfortunate," not sinful until they have sinned. At least, so we read the Epistle to the Romans, and so we read human nature and common sense, which are pretty valuable commentaries on Scripture.

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We are grieved to see that in *The Home Missionary* for August there is published the speech made at the Saratoga meeting of the American Home Missionary Society by the Rev. George C. Adams, the representative of the Society in Missouri. It was against mixed churches, white and black, and contains such an astonishing passage as the following, which is a drift bowlder, we should imagine, out of the glacial drift of Hunkerism before the War:

"Why did not Christ speak on the slavery of the time? Why did Paul leave that question of slavery untouched? Because Paul knew if that question were let alone, and the Gospel of Christ gotten into the hearts of master and slaves, the day would come when slavery would fall to pieces of its own accord. Paul's successors have not always been so wise as to leave it alone."

No, thank God, they have not let it alone. They have done some out and out abolition work, and there will have to be more work done against caste, notwithstanding Mr. Adams and his address, which was listened to with great surprise and pain. Now for another matter. Mr. Adams is quoted as saying:

"I stood in Texas beside a colored pastor, himself a graduate of an American Missionary Association school, and he held in his hand two letters which urged him to do a thing which certainly was not in the spirit of the Master."

Now we know what was in those letters, and we know that the statement about them is false; and Mr. Adams was so told at Saratoga. That colored pastor believed that the Congregational Association would not receive him into membership. He had been so told by a white minister, and advised not to apply. These letters—and one of them was written by the Superintending Editor of THE INDEPENDENT—advised him to apply, at any risk of refusal, and, if necessary, force the issue. It was a righteous advice, and was followed; and after two days' delay and much persuasion, the Association admitted the brother and his church, and much boasting over the result has been made. We are not a bit ashamed of that advice, nor of the result reached, after a fair understanding by the parties of what was involved. But we do not expect from Mr. Adams, or any of those who sympathize with him, any adequate treatment of the questions involved in caste prejudice.

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*The Athenæum*, which may be said to be at the head of English literary journals, gives its first review of "The Teaching of the Apostles" in its issue of July 19th, and that based on Wünsche's slender translation and notes. The writer does not seem to have seen Bryennios, nor anything but Hitchcock and Brown, in American studies of the subject, and only Farrar among the English. Wünsche represents for him German scholarship, though the poorest thing done yet in Germany on the subject, and not to be compared with Hilgenfeld or Harnack or Funk or Zahn. By far the most important English discussions have been in *The Guardian*. We mentioned some months ago Canon Wordsworth's important articles on the subject. During the past few weeks there has been a deluge of correspondence until the editor has announced that he can print no more for the present. The Rev. E. B. Birks discussed the difficult phrase, "making churches for a cosmic mystery." He says that the Greek word *cosmicon* is transferred into rabbinic Hebrew in the sense of *garniture*, and suggests that the idea is "making garniture of a church for a sacramental celebration." Mr. Birks regards the prayers of the Eucharist as having to do with the Agape. The date of the "Teaching" he puts before the destruction of Jerusalem, depending on the simplicity of ecclesiastical orders. Dean Howson, in a succeeding number, combats the view of Mr. Birks on the disputed passage which he thinks is corrupt, but the general sense of which he gives as probable. "If an itinerant preacher, otherwise trustworthy, adopts any external usage according to his own fancy, for the purpose of explaining or inculcating spiritual truth, he is not necessarily to be condemned on this account, if he does not lead others to follow the same practice." In the issue of June 25th, "E. L. H." has a long and valuable criticism. Among the points which he brings out we notice the following. The vices enumerated show that the treatise is addressed, not to Jews, "but to the nation": Instead of "lordship," in Chapter 4, he translates "the matter or teaching about the Lord," which is quite probable. The prayers of the Eucharist are, he says, only those that were repeated by the whole congregation, and do not include the prayers of consecration. The phrase literally translated "the Lord's [day] of the Lord" indicates that the word had been so long in use that its origin was forgotten, and hence the repetition. The "sign of outspreading in heaven," Chapter 16, is the "sign of the Son of Man," and probably was understood as the cross. The date he makes very early, certainly earlier than Barnabas, as is proved at much length. Another writer, "W. J." suggests that the prominence of a high morality, and the reticence, not to say veiled allusions, as to ordinances and doctrine, point to a period of persecution when, if pearls were cast before swine, they might "turn and rend you." This is but a very brief abstract of these articles, and we only add that in *The Examiner* of July 17th, Dr. Howard Osgood treats, from a Baptist point of view, of the pictures of baptism in the Catacombs, arguing that they are figurative and no more literal than the pictures of the Lord's Supper, in which a fish is set on the table.

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A series of "Recollections of the Past," in *The Review and Herald*, reminds us that we have a prophetess yet lingering among us who has seen more visions than Miriam and Deborah and Anna and the four daughters of Philip all put together; and a most worthy Christian woman she seems to be. We refer to Mrs. E. G. White, or "Sister White," as she is called, the oracle of the Seventh Day Adventists of Battle Creek, Mich. In this number the method of her visions, which well deserve scientific study, comes out. It was in June, 1853, that Brother White, an excellent Christian gentleman, since dead, and really the leader of the denomination, was holding a series of meetings with Sister White in Jackson, Mich. There was a quarrel in the church there about one "Sister P." She was charged with having uttered a certain very bad word in bitterness against another sister. She declared that that was a word she had not used at all. Brothers C. and R. were very severe against her, and tried to bring her to a confession of having used that "awful word." She protested that she had not used that word but another, but would not tell what that word was. While they had a praying season over the matter with the church, Sister White fell into a vision. Now we quote:

"While she was in vision C. and R. came forward and examined her to see that she did not breathe, and that she knew nothing of what was taking place around her. Her eyes being open and uplifted to Heaven, C. put his finger in her eye, to see if there would be any resistance, and then expressed himself as perfectly satisfied that the vision was something beyond her control.

"After she came out of the vision she related what she saw concerning Sr. P. She spoke of the spirit she had manifested on the occasion referred to, saying that it was wrong, and that it was not right to have such a spirit even against our enemies. Having gone thus far, she said: 'There is more than was shown me in this case, but it is not now distinctly before my mind.' After she sat down, C. and R. got up, and each said it must now be evident to all that this vision was of God. They said that they were now perfectly satisfied, and that they could never doubt the visions any more. Then they bore down on Sr. P. in a most unmerciful manner, calling loudly to her to '*confess! confess!*' She did not confess the word they wanted her to, and so their indignation against her was aroused. In this state of things the meeting closed for that day."

The next day Sister White had another vision, which she repeated. She delineated the character of C. and R., and reproved them for their unmerciful course toward Sister P. Sister White told them that although they had made such a great trial over the word Sister P. had spoken, the Lord had shown her in vision that the *word was never spoken* by Sister P.; that it was another word that sounded somewhat like it. Then, for the first time since the trial began, Sister P. told the word she did use. She confessed the wrong feelings and spirit she had manifested, and, as far as she was concerned, the breach was healed. The story goes on to tell how Brothers C. and R. were contumacious, took back their indorsement of the visions, got up a schism and a new newspaper, on which the Lord did not smile. Sister White is still living in fair health, and her visions and testimonies form a large body of literature.

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We quote an important passage from the speech of President Seelye at the Conference of Independent Republicans. It was not received with sympathy, though every word of it is true:

"Of the great questions which demand our attention to-day, first and foremost is that of temperance. There is no other question affecting our national life which is comparable in significance with this. There is no other business of such tremendous interest to all our welfare as the liquor traffic. Say what you will about the choices of men, and blame the intemperate classes as you may for yielding to their appetites, it remains true that the liquor traffic is responsible for four-fifths of our poverty, for seven-eighths of our crime, and for a proportion of our disease and vice and wretchedness—to say nothing of our taxation—which makes every other instrument of evil almost insignificant. How to treat this appalling source of woe, how to check, how to control, how to make it to cease, is, I repeat, by far the most important question in our national politics to-day, and I hold it to be very weak in the Republican Party to have ignored it, and very wicked in the Democratic Party to have put such an utterance about it in their platform as they have done."

The fact is that those present had not come together to draw up a full platform or to enumerate all the evils under which we suffer. They were rather political protestants than builders of a new party, and it was not the temperance issue that had called them together. They did not yet see how prohibition could be easily brought into national legislation.

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Professor Woodrow's much controverted article in *The Southern Presbyterian Review* contains one or two paragraphs to which we would call the particular attention of the critics who are so particular about everything being literally interpreted in the story of the Creation and the Garden of Eden. In the account of the temptation of Eve, he says, we have a circumstantial and very plain description of the being who tempted her. It was a serpent. It was the most subtile of beasts. It went on its belly. Its head could be bruised. And yet we have the Bible's own interpretation of it, in the later development of the truth of redemption, from which we learn that the story is figurative, that the serpent was really the Devil, and that the bruising of the head and of the heel has nothing to do with any serpent at all but with the Devil, the human race, and Christ. This happened to to be explained, because it was related to redemption. Now, says Professor Woodrow, other portions of the record are not a whit more definite or circumstantial. They do not happen to be interpreted in other books, because they have to do with religion rather than science. To quote them literally, however, as against any deductions of science, would be as unwarranted as it would be for some Ophite sect to insist that the Devil had nothing to do with the temptation, but that it was an actual serpent, and that it was the duty taught by the story to kill snakes. We would like to see what can be said in reply.

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The following statement shows how Connecti-

cut has cast her electoral vote for President and Vice-President, for the last fifteen Presidential elections:

1824: John Quincy Adams, national Republican, 7,587; W. H. Crawford, Democrat, 1,978; Adams's majority, 6,609.

1828: John Quincy Adams, national Republican, 18,329; Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 4,448; Adams's majority, 9,381.

1832: Henry Clay, Whig, 17,755; Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 11,269; Clay's majority, 6,486.

1836: Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 19,234; William Henry Harrison, Whig, 18,466; Van Buren's majority, 768.

1840: William Henry Harrison, Whig, 32,601; Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 25,296; Harrison's majority, 6,131.

1844: Henry Clay, Whig, 32,832; James K. Polk, Democrat, 29,841; Clay's majority, 1,048.

1848: Zachary Taylor, Whig, 30,314; Lewis Cass, Democrat, 27,046; Martin Van Buren, Free Soil, 5,005; Taylor's plurality, 3,268.

1852: Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 33,249; Winfield Scott, Whig, 30,357; John P. Hale, Free Soil, 3,160 Pierce's plurality, 2,892.

1856: John C. Fremont, Republican, 42,715; James Buchanan, Democrat, 34,995; Millard Fillmore, Whig and Knownothing, 2,617; Fremont's majority over all, 5,105.

1860: Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 43,692; John C. Breckinridge, Democrat, 14,641; John Bell, Whig, 3,291; Stephen A. Douglass, Democrat, 15,522; Lincoln's majority over all, 10,238.

1864: Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 44,691; George B. McClellan, Democrat, 42,285; Lincoln's majority, 2,406.

1868: Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, 50,995; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 47,952; Grant's majority, 3,043.

1872: Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, 50,638; Horace Greeley, Democrat and liberal Republican, 45,880; scattering, 410; Grant's majority over all, 4,348.

1877: Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 61,934; Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, 59,084; scattering, 1,188; Tilden's majority over all, 1,712.

1880: James A. Garfield, Republican, 67,071; Winfield Scott Hancock, Democrat, 64,415; scattering, 1,277; Garfield's majority over all, 1,379.

Connecticut is usually placed among the doubtful states by the politicians; but these figures show that, with the exception of three elections, it has been either Whig or Republican for the last fifteen Presidential elections. Whether it will be Republican this year depends on the extent of the Republican bolt against the Blaine and Logan ticket. It was a great blunder in the Republican Convention to furnish an occasion for any bolt.

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CONSIDERING the part that France is now acting in China, Asia may be said to have avenged herself in the terrible scourge of the Asiatic cholera which is ravaging the southern cities of France and threatening the capital. The ambition of France lets itself out on Asia, and the pest of Asia scourges France. Our Lord's negative to the inquiry whether the men on whom the tower of Siloam fell were sinners above others, shows the spirit in which we are to contemplate such revenges, not lightly, as if matters of accident, mere poetic revenges; not with complacent pride as judicial; not with self-complacency as judicial providence executing the wrath of God upon offenders against his law; but, nevertheless, seriously, as impressive indications of the divine law and purpose which appoints evil to follow wrong, and wrong to follow evil in stern and unrelenting order. They are not inflictions which bring individual offenders to individual punishment. They are the massive punishment of massive guilt; and though we may not be overwise as to the divine purpose in them, we may safely draw from them the solemn warning of our Saviour: "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."

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....The feeble attempt to raise money to pay off the enormous debt of Archbishop Purcell seems about to be abandoned. *The Catholic Telegraph* made a manful appeal to the Catholics of the Archdiocese to contribute money toward this purpose, and a subscription list was opened by the Rev. F. J. Goetz. Father Goetz, it is stated, has now withdrawn this list, in consequence of an interview with Archbishop Elder, who, it is alleged, refused to give his public approval to the scheme. The Archbishop, in a letter published in *The Catholic Telegraph*, denies that he ever forbade the list or expressed disapproval of it. He admits that he told Father Goetz that he was publishing his list in a paper (*The Catholic Telegraph*) which was in an "attitude of defiance to authority"; but adds that amends have since been made by it. The Archbishop promises to explain his course more fully with regard to the debt. He could hardly do a wiser thing; for it has looked very much as though the ecclesiastical authorities were standing in the way of the movement.

....*The Central Presbyterian* asks us:

"'Death hath passed upon all men, for that all have sinned.' Rom. v, 12.

"Why did death pass upon infants?"

The passage has no reference to infants. *De minimis lex non curat.* The argument is that through one man, Adam, sin entered into the world, and then his death entered through his sin; and so his successors, whether Jews or Gentiles, whether Adam and the chosen people who had definite edicts, or those between Adam and Moses who had none, also sinned and also died. Then, by a parallel, Jesus Christ's own righteousness was the first fruits of the "gift of righteousness" which is accompanied by life in those who receive the abundance of grace. Infants are not mentioned or thought of. Why, then, did death pass upon infants? It is a question for the physiologists.

....The Royal Library in Berlin contains a most valuable treasure in the possession of the identical Hebrew Bible which Luther used and from which he made his translation of the Old Testament. It is a copy of the Brescia edition of 1494, and Luther used it from his Wartburg days down to his death constantly. The book is full of Latin and German margin notes, written in the Reformer's handwriting, and there is no doubt that this is really his copy. Prof. Franz Delitzsch last Fall closely examined the work, and in the Leipzig *Kirchenzeitung*, of December 28th, gives a most interesting account of the volume and its history. Its literary importance lies in the aid it renders in determining the depth of Luther's Hebrew scholarship, as well as for the explanation of some peculiar translations found in his version.

....It pleases us to see the progress making in theological instruction in the Episcopal Church. The Philadelphia Divinity School has just been reorganized, so far as its department of instruction is concerned, and now has the services of six professors, filling, besides the ordinary five chairs required in other denominations, also a sixth of Canon Law, Liturgics and Church Polity. Dr. Joseph F. Garrison, of Camden, N. J., well known as a ripe scholar, takes this last chair. The importance, in these days, of the chair of Old Testament Literature has been recognized by dividing it from New Testament Literature, and appointing to it the Rev. John F. Peters, Ph.D., formerly a Yale tutor, and more lately a student of Hebrew and Assyrian in Leipzig and one of our most promising young Oriental scholars.

....The movement to secure some much needed reforms in the management of the Naval Observatory, seems to be blocked for the present. A bill authorizing the appointment of a scientific commission to inquire into the present organization of the Observatory, after passing the House, was thrown out in the Senate. It is understood that its rejection was due to Navy influence, and it is very clear that the Navy officers do not want their management of the institution inquired into or meddled with. It is equally clear that the removal of the Observatory to the new site provided for it, and the erection of the necessary buildings, will never be consummated until some organization more satisfactory to the general scientific sentiment shall have been provided for, in a way to secure the scientific efficiency of the institution.

....The Marquis of Salisbury pooh-poohed the tremendous demonstration of the people at Hyde Park in favor of the Franchise Bill as against the House of Lords. Great questions are not to be decided in that way, he says. But why not? Is not England really governed by the people, and whose interests are more affected by the Franchise Bill, the people's or the Peers's? The Tories, however, undertook to get up a counter demonstration, which proved to be a miserable failure. The few who were in attendance passed resolutions approving Gladstone's position, and Tory papers admit that the foolish conduct of the Lords has ruined the bright prospects of the party. The popular wave flows not toward the Tory quarter just now. The Tories need more competent leaders.

....We heartily congratulate *The Examiner* on its independence of the dictation of the tyrannical Typographical Union. A young Scotch printer was given a stand in the office, and the printers protested against his being received because he was not a member of the Union, and threatened to leave if he was retained. The proprietors refused to submit, and the men all went. A force of women were secured as soon as possible, and the paper came out on time, in splendid shape, as clear of errors as ever. There is not an abler denominational paper in the country.

....The appointment of "seven-mule," Barnum chairman of the Democratic National Committee looks as if the party could not yet claim "to be off with the old and on with the new." It is one of those acts which will teach the Independents caution, and show them that, if their raission has required them to break with the Republicans on the Presidential nominations and the Chicago platform, it very decidedly prohibits them to enter the Democratic Party, not at least until longer experience and wider proof have shown that a genuine conversion has been effected.

....The legislature of South Carolina some years ago enacted a law that "it shall not be lawful for any person . . . to destroy any bird whose principal food is insects . . . comprising all the varieties of *birds* represented by the several families of *bats*, whippoorwills . . . humming birds, blue birds," etc. Now that law is valid. Its sense is good for its purpose; and yet a bat is not a bird. Just so the coney and the hare do not chew the cud; but the Bible is not invalidated by the error of including them among cud-chewing animals.

....The marriage of Keshub Chunder Sen's daughter to the Maharajah of Cuch Behar caused the division of the Brahmo Somaj. The child of this marriage has been christened with the Brahmo services, the father himself taking part. Mr. Sen's followers hail it as a great event justifying his departure from the rules of the Somaj in giving his daughter to a heathen prince in marriage under age. The sacred carpet was used, and Mr. Sen's son officiated. There is little prospect of the reunion of the Sen and Mozumdar factions.

....There is not as much unanimity among the directors of the Columbia Theological Seminary as there is among the denominational papers about Professor Woodrow's imagined heresy. Perhaps they now know better. The Secretary of the Board of Directors has published a letter reflecting strongly upon his orthodoxy, and immediately two others hasten to declare that he has no authority to speak for the Board, and that they decidedly dissent from the Secretary's view.

....*The Catholic Examiner* repeats its statement that the religion received by the Negroes from Methodists and Baptists is a "ghastly sham," whatever that may be, and declares that its "knowledge of the condition of the Negro is not gleaned from the letters of veracious correspondents, nor from church conferences, nor from daily newspapers." We by no means despise these sources. If the *Examiner* will consult them its "knowledge" will be less one-sided.

....It looks now as if the success of M. Pasteur's researches into hydrophobia would result in a complete preventive control of the terrible disease. It will be possible, probably, to inoculate dogs with the attenuated virus, after which they will be proof against the virus in all its forms. When that time comes we shall have to enact laws requiring all dogs to be inoculated, or shall we say Pasteurized?

....The Superior-General of the Jesuits says secret societies bring "ruin" to Christian states, "while the Virgin Mother's help of the Christians has alone destroyed all heresies in the whole world." The cardinals in conclave are a "secret society" which has brought "ruin" many times to great interests. If the Virgin have power over heresies, she has a vast one in the Church of Rome to overcome.

....An important error appears in the statistics reported at the Belfast Council. The total of adherents is stated to be 8,578,795, which is just two millions short of the real number, if the figures given for each country are correct. The mistake seems to have occurred in adding up; but in some cases only 672,500 adherents are given to the United States, instead of 2,672,500.

....The question that is being bruited about among the newspapers about Mr. Blaine's church-going habits, in respect to which some are trying to be serious and others to be witty, is an impertinency that had better be dropped altogether.

....*The Catholic Herald* denies that the Catholic press has spoken of Dr. Browne, who recently left the Church of Rome, as one of the "Pope's Weeds." It is mistaken. These words occurred in the title of the article on which we commented.

....Some three weeks ago the religious papers had a notice of the honor given to Caspar R. Gregory, an American, at Leipzig. Last week the secular papers got hold of it, and are publishing the belated news.

## READING NOTICES.

SOOTHING AND HEALING, we might with truth add certainly curing in every case. No remedy known equals Coe's Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption. It is an old and tried friend and always proves true.

Ingham University, 48th year. For Young Ladies. Catalogues. Rev. E. B. Walsworth, D.D., Chan., LeRoy, N.Y.

Six miles from Saratoga Springs, on the Mt. Mc. Gregor railroad, at the village of Wilton, is the "Grand View Cottage." Any one desiring to spend a few days in a most delightful spot will do well to read the advertisement of the "Grand View Cottage," and address its proprietor for rooms.

It would be interesting to know how many people compare their watches daily with the standard time kept by Messrs. Benedict Brothers, at the corner of Broadway and Courtlandt Street. This firm is certainly entitled to the hearty thanks of thousands of people for their kindness in placing their chronometers at the use of the public. Messrs. Benedict & Brothers' store is worthy of a visit from any one who enjoys even looking at beautiful goods let alone owning them. They carry a very extensive assortment of the best foreign and American watches, magnificent diamonds, from the smallest up, precious stones of all descriptions, jewelry in endless variety, and silver ware in the latest designs.

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at Grand Union Hotel, nearly opposite Grand Central Depot. 350 elegant rooms reduced to $1 and upward per day. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse-Cars, Stages and Elevated Railroad to all Depots.

THE trite saying of good Bishop Berkeley, "Westward the course of empire takes its way," is daily verified by events. Not least significant among these is the fact that the State Department at Washington has just purchased a number of Rockford Quick Train Railroad watches, to be given by President Arthur to captains of foreign vessels, in testimony of our Government's appreciation of their gallantry in saving the lives of American seamen. A few years ago Geneva watches only would have been considered good enough for such a purpose. Now, among many competitors, the movements made at this far Western factory are selected as being the best examples of human skill in delicate handiwork.—*Exchange.*

IRON AND WIRE.

In the thriving, busy and beautiful city of Detroit Michigan, are located the E. T. Barnum Iron and Wire Works, where are manufactured so great a variety of useful and ornamental goods in iron and wire that an enumeration would be nearly impossible. Iron fences, fire escapes, lamp posts, stable fixtures, weather vanes, lawn ornaments, swings, lawn mowers, etc. In wire they manufacture everything for which wire in any form or shape is used. Beginning in a very humble way, Mr. E. T. Barnum gradually increased the demand for his manufactures, until finally, after several times increasing his manufacturing capacity, he made a stock company of the business, and erected the present large building for manufacturing—probably the most complete and extensive in the world. It employs 600 hands and occupies ten acres of ground. The buildings are 400 feet on Wabash Avenue and 200 feet on Howard Street, and have two wings, the right wing 400 feet deep, the left wing 300 feet with a railway track coming up the centre. Mr. E. T. Barnum, a gentleman of indomitable energy and push, is president and general manager of the corporation, while Hon. Philo Parsons, a gentleman specially honored throughout Michigan for his munificent gifts to educational institutions, and known everywhere because of his literary and scientific attainments, is vice president. The future of this great establishment is very bright, and we venture the prediction that less than five years will find them enlarging their extensive works, but just completed.

Readers of THE INDEPENDENT will be interested in the illustrated catalogues issued by the E. T. Barnum Iron and Wire Works, which will be sent free to any address upon application to them at Detroit, Mich.

## DIED.

TAPPAN.—In Brooklyn, 19th July, 1884, Mrs. Sarah Jackson Tappan, widow of the late Lewis Tappan and eldest daughter of the late Hon. William Jackson, of Newton, Mass., aged 76 years, 9 months.

Funeral from her late residence, 141 President St., occurred at 3 o'clock, Wednesday, 23d inst.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

WINDSOR HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

OPENS ABOUT MAY 31st, 1884.

Is unquestionably one of the best arranged family hotels in America, and for its general management and cuisine has a world-wide reputation.

Is convenient to all the springs and places of interest. HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

GRAND VIEW COTTAGE.

*F. E. ANDRESS, Proprietor,*

Wilton P.-O., Saratoga Co., N. Y., six miles from Saratoga.

Frequent trains over Mt. McGregor Railroad.

Unexcelled views and beautiful drives throughout this section. Garden conveniences connected with the place. Terms moderate. Parties may address the proprietor at Saratoga Springs, P.-O. Box 1469.

THE PNEUMATIC

FRUIT DRIERS.

Retain the natural fruit and vegetable flavor.

The most rapid evaporation, with least fuel.

Made in ALL SIZES, for farm or factory use.

We also manufacture the best Evaporators for making

APPLE JELLY

from Cider, without sugar or any foreign substance.

Send for Descriptive Circulars and Testimonials.

VT. FARM MACHINE CO.,

Bellows Falls, Vt.

New "Perfect" return-flue Furnace

No waste of Heat or Fuel. No Gas or Dust; if these popular furnaces are used.

The full benefit from coal obtained by radiation from four times the usual heating surface.

Furnace has no bolted joints.

Examine the merits of this great heater with its Solid cast return-flue Radiator and three flue body. Will last longer without expense than any furnace made.

RICHARDSON & BOYNTON CO.,

Manfrs., 282 and 284 Water St., N. Y.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

ROCKFORD

are *unequalled* in exacting service. Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral Commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men.

WATCHES

They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S Exclusive Agents (leading jewelers), who give a FULL warranty.

# Financial.

## THE TRANSMISSION OF WEALTH.

The American people theoretically hold the doctrine that the accumulation of vast estates in the hands of a few persons, and their family descent in a concentrated and increasing form, are not favorable to republican institutions. Laws are framed to prevent this result. The entailment of property by the right of primogeniture is excluded. All the blood descendants of a deceased property-holder, dying without a will, are made equally heirs-at-law. Testators are forbidden to control the descent of property beyond two lives in being. Even moneyed corporations are often limited in the amount of property which they can legally hold. The distribution of wealth among the many, rather than its concentration and entailment in the possession of the few, is an American idea, and withal just everywhere.

Standing opposed to the realization of this idea, and, if uncounteracted, quite sure to defeat it, is the *interest principle* on money when the rate is made so high that the money-lender is constantly overtaxing the productions of labor. The property of the producer gradually but certainly passes into the hands of the lender. A millionaire worth seventy-five millions of dollars, who should live one hundred years, and for this period loan his money and its accruing interest at seven per cent., would at the end of the period be worth, less his expenses, the enormous sum of about seventy-six billions and eight hundred millions of dollars—a sum many times greater than the total wealth of this whole nation, and probably greater than all its present producers could accumulate in the same time. If this process were to go forward not by one man, but by himself, and his heirs-at-law, and their heirs, for the same period, then the original seventy-five millions of dollars, with all its interest increase, would be transmitted to and distributed among his lineal descendants. The increase and transmission of property in the family of the Rothschilds for three generations illustrate the working of the interest principle even at a much lower rate than that of this country. Its tendency is toward a concentration of wealth; and this, as we have already said, is an anti-American idea.

Three causes, and three only, counteract this tendency. The first is *individual* death, breaking up large estates, and dividing them into smaller ones among a number of heirs. The second consists in the improvidence and extravagance of the rich, by which they scatter immense sums of money, and thus give to others the opportunity of acquiring what they foolishly throw away in useless and often immoral expenditures. The third consists in the frequent inefficiency, helplessness, and imbecility of the children of the rich, as the consequence of the luxury and idleness in which they have been educated—often resulting in their losing the patrimony which they have inherited from their fathers, and generally making them persons of far less practical power than those who have been developed under a sterner discipline.

The first of these causes is an appointment of Nature; and, when looking at the subject of death in the relation now considered, we have often thought that it is really a good thing for the world that *rich* men, as well as others, must die. The two other causes are in themselves self-induced evils; yet they are not without their modifying influence upon the overwhelming ascendency of the accumulative power with which money in this country is invested. Let the highest order of talents in the management of money, and the greatest providence in the expenditures thereof, be the characteristics of the rich and their descendants, and nothing is clearer than that the interest principle, at its present rate of action, would, in a few generations, transfer the whole wealth of the country to comparatively a few hands. That such is not the result, arises from the fact that, fortunately, not *all* the necessary conditions are present.

In thus presenting the matter we intend to offer no objection to a just rate of interest. What we design to say is that the rate in this country, as compared with the productive power of labor, is altogether too high. This we regard as one of the most serious defects of our monetary system. Its consequences in respect to the distribution of wealth strike in all directions.

## CORPORATE EMBEZZLERS AND DEFAULTERS.

The direct management of corporate institutions must of necessity be committed, as a special trust, to particular officers, selected on the ground of their experience, tact, and good character. It is the duty of directors and trustees to practice the utmost caution in the choice of these officers. Ability and integrity are the two qualifications indispensable; and no man should ever have corporate trust placed in his hands who has not a well-established character in both respects. Were more care practiced in the selection of the proper men to be trusted there would be fewer instances of defalcation and embezzlement of corporate funds. Stockholders and other parties in interest have frequently lost large amounts simply because directors and trustees, either from sheer carelessness or a desire to give positions to their favorites, have practically betrayed them. They have done so by appointing persons to office which they were not fit to fill—a fact which it was their duty to have known. There is no excuse for mistakes of this character, when they are avoidable by a proper sagacity and diligence in judging of the qualifications of men.

Having exercised their best discretion in the choice of officers, the directors and trustees of corporate institutions have by no means completed the entire circle of their duties. They owe it to their constituents, and equally to the public, frequently to investigate the accounts and proceedings of their appointees, and adopt such arrangements as are suited to furnish the surest protection against mismanagement, defalcation, and embezzlement of corporate funds. They have no right to be mere figure-heads. They are bound to know what is being done by the agency they appoint and control. Their character is pledged to the public for a faithful performance of their duties; and, if they are too busy with other things, or too indolent properly to attend to their official responsibilities, then let them resign the trust and give place to those who will do so. It is a breach of honor for a director or trustee to hold the office while he declines to discharge its duties. He does not do what he leads the public to suppose he is doing. His good name in society, perhaps, gives a false credit to a rotten institution, and may possibly palm off a scoundrel under the disguise of an honest man. It does honest men no harm to watch them; and it is only by watching all men that we find out who are rogues and who are not.

Suppose, however, that directors, or trustees, notwithstanding their care in making appointments and vigilant watchfulness, shall discover that they have been deceived, and that the institutions they assume to manage have been cheated by delinquent, defaulting, and dishonest officers—a case that frequently happens—what then is the duty of these directors or trustees? It is a very common practice, in such cases, to adopt the *hush* game, conceal the facts from the public, and let the guilty parties go unexposed and unpunished, perhaps to repeat the same frauds upon others. We have heard of a fire insurance company that suffered by the defalcation of one of its officers to the amount of $63,000; and yet the managers exercised all their wits to screen the criminal and keep the fact away from the knowledge of the stockholders and the general public. This we pronounce to be wrong. Defaulting officers, who have betrayed their trusts, should be summarily dismissed; the public should be advised of the reasons, or, at least, no effort should be made to conceal them; and, if a crime has been committed to which the law affixes penalty, then criminals should be brought to justice. This course may operate severely upon the guilty parties. Yet it is merciful to the community and conservative of public morals. Men who, in official relations, have proved themselves unworthy of confidence, deserve exposure.

These rules of business ethics, if faithfully applied by the managers of corporate institutions, would prevent a large part of the defalcations and embezzlements which every now and then startle the community with the rogueries of genteel villains. Their just application would greatly augment the motives to official integrity, and save many a man from the first steps that finally lead to ruin. The consciousness of being watched, and the certainty of exposure if detected in crime, supply an immense power in the way of prevention. We advise the managers of corporate funds, and indeed, all business men who must trust large interests to other hands, to consider these suggestions and reduce them to practice.

## BANK RATES.

The interest which banks charge their customers for loans and discounts is called the bank rate. In most cases the transaction is simply an exchange of credits, by which the customer makes a deposit of negotiable paper with the bank, and for this has the privilege, at his option, of drawing on the bank for a given amount of money. The bank receives the paper as so much negotiable property, and agrees to honor the customer's draft to an equal amount, less the interest or discount. It, in effect, lends its own credit to him, and assumes the liability of being called upon at any time to pay as much money as is represented by this credit.

The bank must, of course, keep on hand funds, in the idle state and drawing no interest, sufficient to meet this liability at a moment's warning. It agrees to pay the customer's drafts at sight. If, therefore, the reserve thus required were just equal to the amount discounted, no profit would accrue to the bank from the transaction. This, however, is not the fact, since a comparatively small reserve is amply sufficient to manage a large amount of discounts. Not a tenth part of the latter, in ordinary circumstances, is ever paid in money. These discounts, in most cases, simply pass on the books of the bank as a changing series of debits and credits among its customers. What is charged to one is credited to another. The bank discounts in the city of New York represent an exchange of hundreds of millions every week; and yet the money required to do this enormous business, by being actually paid out to individuals or transferred from one bank to another, is comparatively a small sum.

The true measure of a bank rate embraces the following circumstances: first, the cost of doing the business; secondly, the practical extent of the bank's liability to pay its discounts in money, which must always be kept on hand for this purpose; thirdly, a reasonable profit on the capital invested in the banking business. A rate that exceeds the mark thus indicated may enrich the banks; but it is always injurious to the industrial and trading interests of society. By far the largest portion of trade proceeds on the basis of *credit*, to which a rate of interest is attached; and if this interest be so high as to embarrass trade, or unduly absorb its profits, then business feels the burden, if it does not absolutely sink under its weight.

It is quite true that we have maximum rates of interest fixed by law in this country; and yet it is equally true that the rise or fall of bank rates has to a large extent been governed by the state of the money market. Banks very generally go upon the principle of taxing the borrowing class to the full extent to which it can be done, discounting at high or low rates according to the necessities of trade. This makes their accommodations most expensive when most wanted, and least expensive when least wanted. It so applies the law of supply and demand to the question of loans and discounts that, when the demand is the greatest, then the supply is the least. Just here lies one of the frequently-recurring afflictions and embarrassments of trade in relation to banks.

A practical remedy for this evil consists in providing an ample supply of currency. That which is the medium of exchange ought at all times to be so abundant as fully to meet the wants of trade. And, if we are to use banks for this purpose, then let all restrictions upon the business of banking be removed, with the single exception of those which are necessary to guarantee the redemption of bank-notes. Let the people have as much currency and as many banks as they need; and then, under the law of competition, bank rates will naturally grade themselves to commercial prosperity.

## THE PAPER PRODUCT OF HOLYOKE.

The Springfield *Union* makes the following remarkable statement in regard to the paper production of Holyoke,

"The daily product of paper of this marvelous city is closely estimated at the enormous amount of 177 tons. In this manufacture more than $5,000,000 of capital is employed, and between 4,000 and 5,000 hands, whose monthly wages aggregate upward of $200,000. A large part of the product is fine writing and book papers; but there is a great production also of bond and ledger papers, Bristol board and glazed chromo and envelope papers, and manilla writing papers, by the chemical process. While most of the product finds a market in the United States, it makes its way also to Europe, South America, and Australia, and there are good judges who confidently expect that, in the near future, Holyoke is to be not only the greatest manufacturing, but also the greatest paper-exporting city in the world. There was a time when the finest stationery sold in the United States came from Aberdeen, Scotland, but it was years ago. Holyoke came into the field, and made a grade of such unequaled excellence that the foreigners ceased to be competitors in either quality or price. Right here, however, it is in order to mention that a great deal of paper is handled and sold in Holyoke by dealers that is not made there. Most of the manufacturers themselves require grades of paper for wrappers, etc., which can be obtained elsewhere to better advantage than they can be made in Holyoke, for the simple reason that the manufacturers here are not the men to make a good article just for the sake of making it at a moderate profit in this city when they could as well be running their machinery on a yet better article, at a still higher rate of profit."

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

There has been a good supply of funds upon the market during the week, and borrowers have experienced less difficulty in securing their wants from the banks than for some time past, though there is still an unwillingness to do anything with single-named paper. Advances on merchandise that could not have been obtained at any price a few weeks ago, have recently been negotiated without any difficulty, which indicates a considerable gain in the re-establishment of the business confidence required to remove the friction that has dominated in financial matters of late. The refusal of many of the New York banks to discount single-name paper for dry goods firms has excited comments of a varied nature. Dry goods men have complained bitterly of the adoption of such a policy, but some of the Wall Street men declare that the banks ought to require mercantile customers to put up as good security as has always been demanded from operators in "the street." "We have always been compelled to give the banks solid collaterals in the shape of good marketable securities," said the broker, "why should not dry goods merchants be willing to give better security than their own individual indorsements?" The prevailing rates for call loans on stock collateral have been from one-half to three per cent, and commercial paper was discounted at five and one-half to six per cent.

Stock Market.—The dullness which characterized the dealings of the stock market in the early part of the week has given way to activity and buoyancy, with a substantial advance in values. The downward tendencies have weakened, and the "bears" are apparently losing prestige in being able to control the market. It is claimed that the advance movement has been due to the manipulations of some of

The large operators who are playing fast and loose in order to retrieve the heavy losses of the past few months; but the claim is not as well founded as it might be, owing to the cheeful aspect of affairs throughout the "street" and the admitted fact that the week has witnessed a consid'erable improvement in almost every department of trade. Mr. Henry Clews, when asked whether he thought that the prevalence of cholera in France seriously affected the stock market in New York, said: "Of course the prevalence of cholera abroad will affect this country; but it will only be for good. There are American tourists in Europe who are spending money at the rate of $100,000,000 a year. Most of them will be frightened home, and they will spend their money here. And when foreigners observe the extraordinary and complete precautions that are being taken to keep the contagious disease out of this country, the wealthier classes will swarm over here, and they will join our own returned tourists in distributing money among our people. The balance of foreign exchange will then be greatly in our favor, and good times will have come again." The following summary of the week's business gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices:

| | Sales. | High-est. | Low-est. | Clos-ing. July 26th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 185 | 98½ | 92 | 92 |
| Alton & T. H. | 511 | 28¾ | 23½ | 26¾ |
| Alton & T. H. pf. | 200 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| American Tel. and C. Co. | 758 | 52½ | 52 | 52¾ |
| B. & Mer. Tel. Co. | 100 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Canadian South'n. | 5,730 | 37½ | 31 | 36¾ |
| Canadian Pacific. | 3,600 | 47 | 45½ | 46¾ |
| Central Pacific. | 27,101 | 40¾ | 36 | 39¾ |
| C., C., C. and I. | 1,000 | 38¾ | 35 | 38¾ |
| Ches. and Ohio. | 410 | 8¾ | 8 | 8 |
| Ches. and Ohio 1st pf. | 800 | 15¾ | 14 | 15½ |
| Ches. & O. 2d pf. | 400 | 11¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| Chicago, Bur., & Q. | 9,515 | 119½ | 115 | 119¾ |
| Chicago and Alton | 395 | 130 | 129 | 130 |
| Chi. & Alton pf. | 260 | 145 | 145 | 145 |
| Chicago, St. Louis and Pitt. | 400 | 9¾ | 7½ | 9¾ |
| C. St. L. and Pitt. pf. | 2,425 | 20½ | 18 | 20¾ |
| Chicago and N. W. | 164,980 | 100¾ | 91¾ | 99¾ |
| Chicago & N. W. pf. | 2,377 | 131 | 129 | 131 |
| Chicago, M. and St. P. | 419,632 | 82½ | 71½ | 80½ |
| Chicago, M. and St. P. pf. | 2,675 | 109 | 105¾ | 109 |
| Clev. and Pitts. | 108 | 137 | 137 | 137 |
| Colorado Coal. | 1,155 | 12¾ | 10¾ | 11¾ |
| Dan. & Norwalk. | 30 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Delaware, L., and W'n. | 130,501 | 117½ | 109½ | 116¾ |
| Del. and Hudson. | 5,527 | 101 | 98¾ | 101 |
| Denver and R. G. | 8,585 | 11¾ | 9 | 11¾ |
| Dub. & S. City. | 173 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| East Tenn. | 2,500 | 4¾ | 4 | 4¾ |
| East Tennessee, pf. | 2,525 | 8½ | 7 | 8¾ |
| Homestake Min. | 150 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Houston & Texas. | 400 | 34½ | 24 | 34½ |
| Illinois Central. | 4,207 | 128¾ | 123¼ | 127 |
| Ill. Cen. leased. | 130 | 82¾ | 81 | 82 |
| Ind., Bloom., and W. | 3,980 | 14¾ | 13 | 13¾ |
| Lake Shore. | 101,990 | 83 | 73¾ | 82¾ |
| Lake Erie and Western. | 3,125 | 13½ | 10¼ | 13¼ |
| La. & Mo. R. pf. | 200 | 40 | 38 | 40 |
| Louisville and Nashville. | 38,305 | 32¼ | 27¾ | 32 |
| Lou., N. A. & C. | 403 | 17¾ | 15 | 17¾ |
| Long Island. | 455 | 67¼ | 66 | 66 |
| Manhattan. | 500 | 59 | 55 | 59 |
| Manhattan B. | 400 | 13¾ | 13 | 13¾ |
| Maryland Coal. | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Memph. & Charl. | 2,300 | 30 | 27½ | 30 |
| Michigan Central. | 3,600 | 73¼ | 59¾ | 72 |
| Mobile & Ohio. | 300 | 10¾ | 10 | 10¾ |
| Minn. & St. L. | 1,670 | 14¾ | 13½ | 14¾ |
| Minn. & St. Louis, pf. | 2,125 | 30 | 27 | 29¾ |
| Mutual U. Tel. | 100 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| Mo., Kan. and Texas. | 55,784 | 19½ | 14¾ | 18¾ |
| Missouri Pacific. | 58,775 | 100 | 94¾ | 99¾ |
| Morris & Essex. | 320 | 123½ | 123 | 123 |
| Nash., C. & St. L. | 3,900 | 43¾ | 40 | 42¾ |
| N. J. Central. | 6,563 | 67¼ | 63¾ | 67¼ |
| N. Y. Central. | 60,311 | 110 | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| N. Y. and New Eng. | 752 | 13 | 11¾ | 12¾ |
| New York, & N. H. | 87 | 177¾ | 176¾ | 177¾ |
| N. Y., Lack. & W. | 740 | 88 | 87 | 88 |
| N. Y., L. E. and W. | 27,964 | 18¾ | 13¾ | 15¾ |
| N. Y., L. E., and W. pf. | 1,650 | 35¾ | 30 | 33¼ |
| N. Y. Sus. & W. | 150 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| N. Y. Sus. & W. pf. | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| N. Y., Ont. & W. | 1,500 | 11¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| N. Y., C. and St. L. | 1,800 | 6¾ | 5¾ | 6¾ |
| N. Y., Chi. and St. L., pref. | 800 | 11¾ | 10¾ | 11¾ |
| Nor. & West. pf. | 520 | 29 | 25 | 28¼ |
| Northern Pacific. | 14,882 | 21¾ | 17¾ | 21 |
| Northern Pacific, pref. | 67,275 | 50¾ | 44¾ | 50 |
| Ohio Southern. | 280 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 |
| Ohio & Miss. | 1,200 | 20¾ | 20 | 20¾ |
| Oregon Imp. Co. | 1,375 | 15 | 9 | 15 |
| Oregon Trans. | 32,190 | 12 | 6¾ | 11¾ |
| Oregon R. & Navigation. | 100 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Ohio Central. | 500 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 |
| Pacific Mail. | 2,900 | 46¼ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| Phil. & Reading. | 23,430 | 29¾ | 26¾ | 29¼ |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & C. | 240 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| Pullman Car. | 4,115 | 109¾ | 102¾ | 109¾ |
| Peoria, Dec., and E. | 5,900 | 14¾ | 13 | 14 |
| Quicksilver pf. | 200 | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| Roch. and Pitts. | 5,404 | 3½ | 1¾ | 2¾ |
| Rock Island. | 11,503 | 114¾ | 109¾ | 113 |
| Rich & Dan. | 560 | 38 | 34 | 38 |
| Rich. and W. P. | 1,900 | 19¾ | 14¾ | 19 |
| St. L. & S. F. | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| St. L. & S. F. pf. | 1,000 | 34 | 31 | 33¾ |
| St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 10 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| St. P., M., and M. | 4,818 | 97¾ | 87 | 95 |
| St. P. and Omaha. | 6,915 | 31¾ | 27 | 31½ |
| St. P. and Omaha, pf. | 7,957 | 94¾ | 87 | 93¾ |
| Texas and Pacific. | 49,945 | 13¾ | 8¾ | 11¾ |
| Union Pacific. | 316,936 | 44¾ | 34¾ | 43½ |
| U. S. Express. | 10 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| Wab., St. L., and P. | 5,710 | 7 | 5¾ | 6¾ |
| W., St. L., and P., pref. | 1,780 | 18¾ | 13¾ | 15¾ |
| Wells-Fargo Ex. | 50 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| Western U. Tel. | 155,160 | 61¾ | 54¾ | 60¾ |

U. S. Bonds.—The bond market has been quiet and strong with slight fluctuations.

The closing quotations are as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s. 1891, reg. | 112¾ | 113¼ | Currency 6s. '95. | 124 | — |
| 4½s. 1891, coup. | 113¾ | 114¼ | Currency 6s. '96. | 126 | — |
| 4s. 1907, reg. | 120¾ | 120¾ | Currency 6s. '97. | 128 | — |
| 4s. 1907, coup. | 120¾ | 120¾ | Currency 6s. '98. | 130 | — |
| Three per cents. | 100¾ | 100¾ | Currency 6s. '99. | 132 | — |

Railroad Bonds.—The demand for railway mortgages was active, and prices advanced sharply. The features were Texas Pacifics and Erie Seconds. The former advanced 2¼, to 41, for Incomes, and 1½, to 50, for Rio Grande Division, and the latter 2½, to 60½. East Tennessee Consols advanced 1½, to 58½; do. Incomes ⅜, to 17½; Atlantic and Pacific Incomes 1, to 15½; Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Northern Firsts ¼, to 101½; Canada Southern Seconds 4, to 82; Ches. & Ohio Currency 6s 1, to 36; Houston & Texas Main Line Firsts 1, to 106; Kansas Pacific Consols 1½, to 82; do. J. & D. 1½, to 103½; Lake Shore Coupon Seconds 1⅛, to 119⅞; Mo. Pacific Thirds 1, to 99; New Jersey Central Adjustments 1, to 106; Northern Pacific Firsts ⅛, to 102; Ohio Central Incomes ¼, to 7; Michigan Southern Sinking Funds ⅜, to 103½; Omaha Consols ½, to 111; St. Paul (I. & M.) ½, to 115; Union Pacific Sinking Funds 1, to 109; and Wabash (Chicago Division) 2, to 70. West Shore Firsts rose from 40¼ to 40⅜ and fell off to 39¾@40. New York, Chicago & St. Louis Firsts fell off ½, to 99½, and rallied to 99⅞. Denver & Rio Grande Consols declined ½, to 50. Union Pacific Firsts sold at 109¾@110, Rock Island Firsts at 124, Oregon Navigation Firsts at 105, Central Pacific Land Grants at 100, New Orleans Pacific Firsts at 52, Kansas & Texas General Sixes at 70, and Erie Consol Firsts at 119. Chesapeake & Ohio (Class B) rose to 90¼, Col. Coal & Iron Sixes to 60, Missouri Pacific Consols to 97, Oregon Short Line Sixes to 81, St. Paul Sinking Funds to 117, do. I and M. to 116. Wabash Convertibles to 72, and Union Pacific Land Grants to 109.

Bank Statement.—the weekly statement issued from the Clearing-house was satisfactory to the banks. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,155,500, a gain in specie of $2,061,100, a gain in legal tenders of $356,100, an increase in deposits of $789,400, and a decrease in circulation of $54,200. The movement of the week resulted in a gain in surplus reserve of $2,219,850, and the banks now hold $30,628,125 in excess of the legal requirements.

Bank Stocks.—The following shows the closing quotations for bank shares:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| America. | 150 | 170 | Mechanics'. | 137 | — |
| American Ex. | 123½ | — | Mercantile. | 112½ | 125 |
| Butch's & Drov's. | 135 | — | Merchants'. | 124 | — |
| Broadway. | 230 | — | Merchants' Ex. | 90 | 96 |
| Chase. | 180 | — | Market. | 137 | 155 |
| Commerce. | 145 | 155 | Mech's & Trad'rs. | 96 | — |
| Corn Exchange. | 150 | 165 | Metropolitan. | 55 | 62½ |
| Chemical. | 3,000 | — | Nassau. | 128 | 150 |
| Central Nat'l. | 113 | — | New York. | 150 | — |
| Continental. | 100 | — | Ninth National. | 112¾ | — |
| City. | 275 | — | North America. | 95 | — |
| Chatham. | 150 | — | North River. | 115 | — |
| Citizens'. | 110 | 125 | New York Co. | 145 | — |
| East River. | 120 | — | N. Y. Nat'l Ex. | 100 | 110 |
| Eleventh Ward. | 125 | — | Oriental. | 145 | — |
| First Nation'l. | 200 | — | Pacific. | 152 | — |
| Fourth Nation'l. | 113 | 125 | Phœnix. | 102 | — |
| Fifth Avenue. | 400 | — | Park. | 150 | 165 |
| Fulton. | 115 | 130 | People's. | 135 | 165 |
| German Amer'n. | 103 | — | Republic. | 110 | — |
| Gallatin. | 175 | — | Shoe & Leather. | 125 | — |
| Germania. | 125 | — | Second National. | 50 | — |
| Garfield. | 130 | — | Seventh Ward. | 100 | — |
| Greenwich. | 100 | — | State of New Y'rk. | 110 | 120 |
| Hanover. | 150 | — | St. Nicholas. | 122 | 150 |
| Imp't's & Trad's. | 235 | 265 | Tradesmen's. | 100 | 106½ |
| Irving. | 140 | — | Union. | 150 | — |
| Leather Man'f. | 135 | — | United States Nat. | 135 | 145 |
| Manhattan. | 150 | — | Wall St. Nat'l. | 101 | 106 |

Foreign Exchange.—The Foreign Exchange market has been dull and weak. On Tuesday posted rates were reduced to $4.83½ for sixty-day bills, and $4.85½ for demand. Reductions of ½ were made on Wednesday and Thursday, and on Friday the rates were advanced ½. On Saturday they were unchanged, at $4.83 for 60-day bills and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82@$4.82½ for bankers' bills, $4.84@$4.84½ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.80½ for commercial. In Continental Exchange Francs were quoted at 5.21¼@5.20⅜ for 60-day bills and 5.18¾@5.18 for checks; Reichmarks at 94⅛@94¾ for long and 94¾@94⅞ for short sight.

The Philadelphia *Record* says that twenty-eight million dollars worth of gold and silver and securities will be placed in the new post-office building in a short time. This immense sum represents what United States Assistant Treasurer Eyster has on hand. When he removes from the Custom House to his new quarters, on the second floor of the building at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, he will bring along with him as his bulkiest package 355½ tons of standard silver dollars and fractional silver coin. There will be six tons of gold coin. The mere carting of this pile of valuable material from Fifth and Chestnut to Ninth Street will cost the Government a good round sum. It will require more wagons than are used in cleaning the streets of the city in a week. There will not be much of a parade about the affair, either; but the work will be entrusted to the Adams Express Company, and the men who will ride on the vehicles containing the silver will each one be an arsenal on stilts. In addition to the $12,000,000 worth of silver, there will also be nearly $4,000,000 in gold coin. This is not so bulky, but will need the most careful watching, lest some of the bags might lose themselves in the transit. At the present time the vaults in the Custom House are filled nearly to overflowing, and it will be necessary to engage storage room outside for the standard dollars very soon. For the accommodation of the treasurer two large vaults are in course of construction in the post-office building. One is located at the western end of the Chester Street wing on the second floor, and the other is in the basement. The second story vault is of solid brick, two feet thick, and lined with steel to the thickness of about three inches. It will be forty-one feet in length, thirteen feet wide, and twenty-two feet in hight. Half way up there will be a gallery extending around the interior, thus making it a double-decker. In this place are to be stored the silver dollars and minor coins. The basement vault will be of the same dimensions as that on the upper floor, except that it will be only fifteen feet in hight. It is constructed of granite, and the walls are four feet in thickness. In this will be placed the gold, bank notes, etc. These immense safes, as they might be termed, are nearly finished, except the steel plating of that in the second story. This work will require some time, and it is expected that the beginning of the government fiscal year—July 1st—will see the new vaults in use and filled with shipping dollars. This large accumulation of silver is held to meet the face value of the coin certificates that are out. Treasurer Eyster said that it was very plain, unless the coinage should be stopped, that the new vaults will soon overflow. The annexed statement shows in detail just what the sub-treasurer would remove if the vaults were ready to-day: Standard silver dollars, $8,846,470; fractional silver coin, $3,545,600; gold coin, $3,354,689; minor coin, $334,280; gold certificates, $4,474,810; silver certificates, $630,380; United States and National bank notes, $4,187,139. Total assets, $28,378,318.


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E. B. Reed, Esq., Sharon, Connecticut.


## DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The New York National Exchange Bank, New York, July 22d, 1884.

DIVIDEND No. 66.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., payable on and after August 1st, 1884.
F. Halstead, Assistant Cashier.

The Seaman's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall Street.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th ultimo, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding One Thousand Dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than One Thousand Dollars, but not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum.
And on accounts larger than Three Thousand Dollars at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 21st instant.
The interest will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
HENRY P. MARSHALL, Cashier.
New York, July 10th, 1884.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, New York, June 28th, 1884.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of August next, at this office.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 30th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 5th day of August next.
E. D. Worcester, Treasurer.


FARRAGUT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 346 Broadway,
Branch office, 71 Liberty Street,
New York, July 8th, 1884.


The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
SAMUEL DARBEE, Secretary.

# Commercial

## THE LABOR MARKET OF THIS COUNTRY.

It is generally admitted that, in this country, taken as a whole, the demand for labor is largely in excess of the supply. There may be exceptions in special localities, as in cities where foreign immigration gluts the market; yet the general fact is as we have stated. Moreover, this fact must continue for a long period to come. The United States owns more than a billion of acres of public lands yet unoccupied, a very considerable proportion of which is well adapted to the purposes of agriculture. The mineral resources of the country in coal, iron, copper, and the precious metals, are almost boundless. Not a hundredth part of its water-power has yet been brought into use. Its population, as compared with that of Europe, is sparse in even the densest portions of our land; and, as compared with our territorial extent, admits of a stupendous increase without the slightest crowding of the people upon each other. There are vast works of internal improvement that are waiting for the future, and want nothing but an abundant supply of labor to bring them into being. American capital in the form of what John Stuart Mill calls "the wages fund" is receiving constant additions every day.

These facts give to the labor market of this country an *absorbing* capacity that is far beyond the supply by either native production or foreign immigration. The simple truth is that, while we have the natural elements of wealth in the greatest abundance, we have not labor enough to utilize these elements; and, hence, what we want is more labor to increase our production and consumption, and thereby benefit all classes. This want must continue until that indefinite period in the future, lying centuries in advance of the present, when the land shall be literally so crowded with people that the classes that work for wages actually overstock the market, and compete with each other to their own disadvantage. The time when there will not be work enough for all who want to work, and when, therefore, the labor of one man will keep another idle, because there is nothing for the latter to do, is so far distant that it need not now disturb even our dreams, and much less our waking thoughts.

What, then, is the effect of additions gradually made to the supply of labor, whether by births or immigration, in such a market as this country affords? What has the effect been in all time past? Good, and only good. It has not reduced the average rate of wages to the amount of a penny. The demand has not only steadily increased, but proceeded even more rapidly than the supply. The market has readily absorbed all the labor that came into it, without the least indication of being exhausted. Be it remembered that labor in every form is a consumer, as well as a producer, and, as no one man produces a supply for all his wants, every man who works creates a demand for the labor of others, while he supplies himself with the means of paying for it. The shoemaker manufactures shoes for the farmer, and the farmer raises wheat for the shoemaker. The more shoemakers there are the more wheat will be needed to feed them; and the more farmers there are the more men there will be who need shoes. Thus the different classes create a demand for the labor of each other; they make a market for each other; they all unite in supplying it; and, hence, they are all interested in their diverse industrial and productive pursuits.

There is nothing more stupid, more contrary to the facts of our condition, and also sound principles of political economy, than the panic which some are trying to get up over the Chinese in respect to the labor market of the United States. It is a mere spasm of selfishness and mental imbecility in part, and demagogism in part; and, when it has had time enough to pour off its froth, it will subside into the contempt which it richly deserves. There is not an able-bodied man in the land, who knows how to do anything, that need be out of employment an hour at a fair rate of wages, provided he will go to the right place.

## FREE RAW MATERIAL.

The anti-protectionists clamor vociferously that what they term "raw material," produced in other countries, should be admitted into the United States free of all tariff duties. What, then, is this "raw material," and how much is embraced in the phrase?

Take wool, for example. Is it raw material? It is such undoubtedly to the manufacturer of woolen cloth; that is to say, it is the material out of which he produces the cloth by the processes of mechanical art. Who produces the wool? The farmer who raises the sheep and feeds them with the grasses and hay, that are the products of his farm and that involve the investment of capital and the expenditure of labor, is, in the economical sense, the wool producer, or, if you please, the wool manufacturer. He manufactures the article in this way, just as really as the maker of woolen cloth manufactures the cloth out of wool. Is wool, then, raw material to the farmer? By no means. It is the product of creative processes which he has applied in its production; and woolen cloth is simply a product of another set of creative processes. The manufacturer of woolen cloth uses the wool which the farmer has manufactured.

Suppose, then, that the foreign farmer can produce wool so much cheaper than the farmer in the United States that the former can undersell the latter in the markets of this country, and hence seriously damage, if not actually destroy, the wool-producing industry of the country, unless a tariff be imposed on the importation of foreign wool, not simply to raise revenue, but also to protect the wool-growing industry of the United States. This being the state of the facts, is there then any reason, in common sense or common justice, why the growers of wool should be excluded from tariff protection, because wool, in relation to the manufacturer of woolen cloths, is raw material, that is to say, the material out of which he makes the cloth? None whatever.

The mere designation of an article as being "raw meterial," determines nothing as to the question whether, when produced in other countries, it should be admitted into this country free of tariff duties. If the same article is also produced in this country, whether it be wool or anything else, but cannot be here successfully produced without tariff protection against the unfriendly competition of the foreign-produced article, then the home-producers of the article need and should have this protection. The fact that the article is raw material to the manufacturer who takes the article and works it into another form, does not make it raw material to the producer of the same; and his industry is as much entitled to protection, if needed, as any other form of home industry.

The case is entirely different with articles of foreign production which are not produced in this country. They may be admitted free of duty, without interference with any industrial interest of the United States. Such articles properly belong to the free list, unless it is necessary to levy a tariff upon them for the purpose of raising revenue.

## THE USES OF METALLIC MONEY.

Mr. Horace White, in his pamphlet on "The Silver Question," specifies four ways in which metallic money is employed, as follows: "1. To carry in the pocket. 2. To serve as the basis for banking. 3. To settle balances of trade between nations. 4. For hoarding." Which kind of money—silver or gold—is then the most convenient in relation to these respective uses?

The difference in the value of the two metals, and, hence, in the quantity of each necessary to represent equal values, furnishes a very obvious answer to this question. Gold is the most convenient except for small change. Seventeen dollars in silver weigh a pound avoirdupois, while about an ounce of gold has the same value. A pound is more than a man wants to carry in his pocket. Both the bulk and the weight would be inconvenient. Thirty thousand dollars in silver weighs about a ton, and the same value is represented by about one hundred and ten pounds avoirdupois of gold. Manifestly, the less bulky metal is the most convenient, when we come to the question of transportation. It costs far less to transport gold than silver, the value being assumed to be the same in both cases. So, also, in respect to hoarding, gold will naturally be preferred to silver, on account of its lesser bulk. When used as the basis for banking, gold is, for the same reason, more convenient than silver.

The greater convenience of using gold, rather than silver, for monetary purposes is one of the reasons why it is at the present day so generally preferred among the trading nations. While it is more stable in value, it is more easily handled. For essentially the same reasons that silver is better than iron or copper for monetary uses, gold is better than silver for the same uses. The tendency of the commercial world is to yield to the force of these reasons, and gradually discontinue the use of silver, except as a *token* coinage for small change, and establish gold as the single standard of value. The natural result of this tendency is to create a demand for gold and to lessen the demand for silver. The fall in the value of silver is sufficiently explained by a decrease in the demand for the metal; and this fact is largely due to its demonetization among so many of the trading nations, and the exclusive use of gold as the standard of value. We see no prospect that this tendency is likely to be reversed. Indeed, the prospect is that the age of silver as money is passing away, and that it will ultimately be wholly past and take its place with the age of iron as money.

Nothing could well be more stupid than an attempt on the part of the people of the United States to fight this tendency of the world. The attempt would simply make this country a market for the world's silver, with the probability of a fall in its value, and a consequent loss by the purchase of silver, besides a reduction in the standard of value which would most seriously derange all values.

## DRY GOODS.

Business continues in the even tenor of its way in the various departments of the dry goods market, there being no variation noticeable during the week past. There have been some disquieting rumors in regard to unsoundness in some quarters, but, so far, nothing has occurred which would be likely to retard the progress that is being made in the restoration of confidence and the gradual increase of hopefulness for the prosperity of the future. The conservatism which is now manifested among manufacturers is rapidly removing the weight of over-supply, and the gradual increase in the demand is slowly absorbing surplus stocks, with the result of a slight hardening of prices in some lines. Profits are small, but the dealings of the trade are healthier in tone, and what grumbling there is arises more on account of the lack of old time animation than for any other reason. Settlements are promptly made in most cases, though some inconvenience is realized from the close scrutiny of paper and collateral by the banks where loans are desired. The market is full of package buyers from nearly all distributing points in the West and South, and they are operating in some descriptions of Fall and Winter goods to a fair extent, but with more caution than is usually witnessed at this stage of the season. Local jobbers are buying very lightly as yet, and there is only a moderate demand by exporters and the manufacturing trade. There is very little change to note in the condition of the jobbing trade, the usual midsummer dullness still prevailing in this department of business.

Cotton Goods were in steady but moderate demand at first hands, and a fair package trade in brown sheetings, etc., was done by a few of the large jobbers. Bleached goods are in irregular demand, with most relative activity in the most popular fine and medium fine qualities. Southern three-yard brown sheetings are a trifle more active in some quarters, some fair-sized lots having been disposed of by means of price concessions. Wide sheetings and colored cottons are moving steadily, but in comparatively small parcels. Some of the large Eastern manufacturing corporations are about curtailing production, an example which should be immediately followed by other mills desiring to impart stability to values.

Print Cloths continue dull and nominal at 3¼c. for 64x64 "spots," and 2¾c. for 56x60s.

Prints.—There was a continued demand for relatively small parcels of dark fancy prints, resulting in a fair aggregate business; but the market is by no means as active as is usually the case at this time of year. Indigo blues are moving steadily and in fair quantities, and shirtings, robes, Turkey-reds, furnitures, etc., are in fair request. The jobbing trade continues quiet, but a fairly good package business is reported by large jobbers.

Ginghams.—There was a fairly good demand for Fall styles of standard dress ginghams, attractive lines of which have been opened by the principal agents. The provision for the coming season embraces a variety of novel effects in broken plaids, block plaids, "Rob Roys," tartan effects, mixtures, etc., and the colors are bright and effective.

Dress Goods.—There was a fair movement in the most staple worsted fabrics from agents' hands, and a steadily growing demand for all-wool suitings and sackings is reported. Fancy worsteds are meeting with more attention, and cotton fabrics are doing fairly well in some quarters.

Woolen Goods.—The volume of trade in the woolen goods market was light and unsatisfactory as a whole, though there was some activity in special departments. No real improvement was discernible in men's-wear woolens, though orders continued to be placed for the popular makes of black and colored worsteds, which maintain their position as very desirable goods, and some stocks of which are sold far in advance. Some manufacturers of woolen piece goods are prudently diminishing their outputs, while others, with no better encouragement, continue to push ahead, as if they expected a miracle to be wrought for their special behoof. The recent sale of blankets seems to have had no bad effect on those goods, the market for which is in good shape. There was a very fair movement in flannels, not in large quantities, but in good assortments. Something was doing in fine shawls, and stocks of worsted and merino shawls were being still further reduced.

### FOREIGN GOODS.

The business of the foreign goods department of the trade has not been up to the standard this week, owing to the damp weather having interrupted the process of delivery on orders. The same cause also prevented buyers from showing much interest in the bright, silky dress goods to which they have of late been giving so large an amount of attention. Some business, however, was done in these luster fabrics, during the interval between the nominal opening of the season and the actual beginning of the rush of business, which need not now be looked for before the first or second week of August, none of the special class of retail buyers who chiefly frequent the foreign market having as yet put in an appearance.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the past week and since January 1st, 1884, compare as follows with the same period of last year:

| For the week. | 1884. | 1883. |
|---|---|---|
| Entered at the port | $3,108,675 | $1,999,073 |
| Thrown on the market | 1,965,824 | 1,994,310 |
| **Since Jan. 1st.** | | |
| Entered at the port | 66,421,725 | 68,686,073 |
| Thrown on the market | 64,545,977 | 68,419,198 |

## WEEKLY DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT AND EVERY CONSUMER IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, July 28th, 1884.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agawam, F | .36 | 5½ | Laconia | .10-4 | 22½ |
| Atlantic, A | .36 | 7½ | " | .11-4 | — |
| " D | .36 | 6¼ | Lyman, B | .40 | 9½ |
| " H | .36 | 7½ | Massachusetts: | | |
| " P | .36 | 5½ | " BB | .36 | 6 |
| " LL | .36 | 5½ | " C | .30 | 5 |
| " V | .31 | 6½ | Stand. | 36 | 7¼ |
| Appleton, A | .36 | 7¼ | Mystic River | .36 | 6¼ |
| " XX | .36 | 5¾ | Nashua, fine O | | 6¾ |
| " R | .36 | 6¾ | " R | .36 | 7¼ |
| Augusta | .36 | 6½ | " E | .40 | 8½ |
| " | .30 | 5½ | " W | .46 | 12 |
| " A | .27 | 4½ | Newmarket, B | .36 | 5 |
| Broadway | .36 | 5½ | " DD | .36 | 5¼ |
| Bedford, R | .30 | 4¾ | " G | .36 | 5¾ |
| Boott, C | .34 | 5¾ | " N | .36 | 6¼ |
| " FF | .36 | 7¼ | Pacific, Extra | .36 | 7¼ |
| " M, fam | .36 | 7 | " H | .36 | 7 |
| " D | .40 | 8 | Pepperell | 7-4 | 15 |
| Continental, C | .36 | 7¼ | " | 8-4 | 17½ |
| " D | .40 | 8½ | " | 9-4 | 20 |
| Conestoga, D | .28 | 5¼ | " | 10-4 | 22½ |
| " G | .30 | 5¾ | " | 11-4 | 25 |
| " S | .33 | 6 | " | 12-4 | — |
| " W | .36 | 6½ | Pepperell Efine | .39 | 7¼ |
| Dwight, X | .30 | 5¼ | " R | .36 | 7 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| " Y | .33 | 5¾ | " O | .33 | 6¼ |
| " Z | .38 | 6¾ | " N | .30 | 6¾ |
| Exeter, A | .36 | 6¾ | Pequot, A | .36 | 7¾ |
| " S | .33 | 5¾ | " B | .40 | 8¾ |
| Ellerton | .10-4 | 22½ | " | .5-4 | 12½ |
| First Prize | .36 | 6¾ | Pittsfield, A | .36 | 5¾ |
| Great Falls, E. | 36 | 7¾ | Pocasset, C | .— | 6¾ |
| Hill's S'mp, Id'm | 45 | — | " O | .33 | 6 |
| Indian Head | .36 | 7¾ | " E | .40 | 7¾ |
| " " | .30 | 7 | Stark, AA | .36 | 7¾ |
| " " | .40 | 10¾ | Utica | .36 | 8½ |
| " " | .48 | 12¾ | " heavy | .40 | 8½ |
| Indian Orchard | | | " | .48 | 13½ |
| " DW | .40 | 8 | " | .58 | 16½ |
| " DW | .36 | 7¾ | " | .78 | 25 |
| " EE | .36 | 6¾ | " | .108 | 32½ |
| " AA | .40 | 7½ | Wamsutta | .50 | 15 |
| Lawrence, LL | .36 | 5¾ | " | .72 | 25 |
| " XX | .36 | 7¾ | " | .79 | 30 |
| " XXX | .40 | 8½ | " | .89 | 32½ |
| Langley, A | .36 | 6¾ | " | .99 | 35½ |
| " | .7-8 | 6½ | " | .108 | 40 |
| " | .3-4 | 5½ | Wachusett | .36 | 7¾ |
| Laconia | .7-4 | — | " | .30 | 6½ |
| " | .8-4 | 17½ | " | .40 | — |
| " | .9-4 | 20 | " | .48 | — |

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Androscoggin | | | Langdon GB | .36 | 9½ |
| " L | .36 | — | Lonsdale | .33 | 8¾ |
| " | .6-4 | 16½ | " Cambric | 36 | 11 |
| Allendale | .6-4 | 13½ | Masonville | .36 | 8¾ |
| " | .7-4 | 15½ | Nashua, E | .36 | 8½ |
| " | .8-4 | 17½ | " P | .42 | 11 |
| Avondale | .36 | 7¾ | " W | .45 | 12 |
| Ballou & Son | .36 | 6½ | Newmarket, F | .36 | 6¼ |
| " | .33 | 5¾ | N. Y. Mills | .36 | 10½ |
| Bay Mills | .36 | 9 | " W't'r Twist | 36 | 12½ |
| Bellows Falls | .36 | 9½ | " | .5-4 | 16 |
| Blackstone, AA | .36 | 7¾ | " | .6-4 | 17½ |
| Boott, R | .27 | 5½ | " | .8-4 | 25 |
| " E | .36 | 7 | Pepperell | .6-4 | 15 |
| " Standard | 36 | 8½ | " | .7-4 | 17½ |
| Cabot | .7-8 | 6½ | " | .8-4 | 20 |
| " | .4-4 | 7 | " | .9-4 | 22½ |
| " | .9-8 | 10 | " | .10-4 | 25 |
| " | .6-4 | 11 | " | .11-4 | 27½ |
| Canoe | .27 | 4 | Pequot | .5-4 | 14½ |
| Dauntless | .36 | 5½ | " | .6-4 | 17½ |
| Dwight, Anchor | 36 | — | Tuscarora, XX | .36 | 10½ |
| Fearless | .39 | 7¾ | Utica | .35 | — |
| Fruit of the Loom | | | " ex. heavy | .36 | 9 |
| " " | 36 | 8¾ | " | .5-4 | 15 |
| " " | 33 | 8½ | " | .6-4 | 18 |
| " " | 42 | 11½ | " | .8-4 | 25 |
| Forestdale | .36 | 9 | " | .9-4 | 27½ |
| Green G | .36 | 5¾ | " | .10-4 | 30 |
| Gold Medal | .36 | 7 | " heavy | .100 | 32½ |
| " | .33 | 6 | " Nonp | .36 | 10½ |
| Great Falls, S | .30 | 6 | Wamsutta: | | |
| " M | .32 | 6¼ | " OXX | .36 | 10½ |
| " A | .32 | 6¾ | " cambric | 36 | 11 |
| Hill's Semp. Indem | | | " d'blewarp | 36 | 11½ |
| " " | .33 | 7½ | Washington | .36 | 5¾ |
| " " | .36 | 8½ | Wauregans, 100 | 36 | 10½ |
| " " | .42 | 10½ | " shirt cotton | — | — |
| " " | .45 | 11½ | " No. 1 | .36 | 9 |
| Highland | 36 | 8 | " cambric | .— | 11 |
| Hope | .36 | 7 | Whitinsville | .36 | 7½ |
| Indian Orchard | | | " | .33 | 6½ |
| " DW | 36 | 9 | Williamsville: | | |
| Langdon, 76 | .36 | 8¾ | A1 | 36 | 9½ |

CORSET JEANS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amory | —@ 7¼ | Kearsarge sat | —@ 7½ |
| Androscoggin sat | —@ 8¾ | Laconia | —@ 7½ |
| Canoe River | —@ 6 | Lawrence | —@— |
| Clarendon | —@ 6 | Naumkeag sat | —@ 8¾ |
| Indian Orchard, Imported | —@ 6¾ | Pepperell blea | —@ 8½ |
| | | Rockport | —@ 7 |

CHECKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caledonia, XX | —@10½ | Park Mills, No. 60 | —@11 |
| " X | —@10 | Park Mills, No. 70 | —@13 |
| Economy | —@ 9 | York, I | —@ 8½ |
| Otis, apron | —@ 9½ | | |
| Prodigy | —@ — | | |

TICKINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amoskeag, ACA | 14 | Methuen, AA | — |
| " " 4-4 | 18 | New England | 6 |
| " A | 13 | Palmer | 14 |
| " B | 12 | Pearl River | 15 |
| " C | 11 | Pemberton, AA | — |
| " D | 10½ | " B | — |
| " E | 10 | " E | — |
| " F | 9½ | Swift River | 7¼ |
| Cordis, AAA | 32 | Thorndike, A | 7½ |
| " ACE | 32 | " B | 7¾ |
| " No. 1 | 32 | Willow Brook, No. 1 | — |
| Hamilton, BT | 11 | York | 32 13½ |
| " D | 9½ | " | 30 11½ |
| Lewiston, A | 36 15½ | | |

STRIPES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American | —@ 8½ | Otis, BB | —@ 8½ |
| Amoskeag | —@10 | Thorndike, A | —@10 |
| " fancy | —@10½ | " B | —@ 9 |
| Columbian | —@ 7½ | Uncasville, A | —@— |
| Hamilton | —@10½ | Whittenton | 8 @11 |

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amoskeag | —@ 8 | Plunkett | —@ 7½ |
| Bates | —@ 7½ | Renfrew | —@ 9 |
| Glasgow, checks | —@ 7 | White M'f'g Co., staple | —@ 7½ |
| Gloucester, n'w | —@ 7½ | White M'f'g Co., fancy | —@ 8 |
| Lancaster | —@ 8 | | |
| Manchester | —@ 7 | | |

PRINTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albion | —@ 5½ | Manchester | —@ 6 |
| American | —@ 5½ | Merrimack, D | —@ 6 |
| Allen's fancy | —@ 5½ | Mallory | —@ 6½ |
| Arnold's | —@ 6 | Pacific | —@ 6 |
| Cocheco | —@ 6 | Richmond's | —@ 6 |
| Dunnell's fancy | —@ 6 | Simpson's solid black | —@ 6 |
| Garner's blues | —@ 8 | Steel River, fncy | —@ 5½ |
| Gloucester | —@ 5½ | Slater's solids | —@ 5½ |
| Hartel | —@ 6 | Southbridge Shirtings | —@ 4¾ |
| Hamilton | —@ 6 | Windsor, fancy | —@ 6 |
| Knickerbocker, fancy | —@ 5½ | | |

DENIMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amoskeag | —@15 | Otis, CC | —@11 |
| Boston | —@ 7½ | Otis, BB | —@12 |
| Columbian, h'y bro | —@14½ | Pearl River | —@14½ |
| Columb'n, XXX brown | —@11½ | York | —@14 |
| | | Warren, AXA | —@13 |
| | | " BB | —@12 |

BROWN DRILLS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appleton | —@7½ | Mass., D | —@ 7½ |
| Augusta | —@6½ | Mass., G | —@ 6½ |
| Boott | —@7½ | Pepperell | —@ 7½ |
| Laconia | —@7½ | Pelzer | 30—@ 7½ |
| Langley, A | —@7½ | Piedmont | —@ 7 |
| Langley, B | —@7½ | Stark, A | —@ 7½ |


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# Weekly Market Review.

## GROCERS' WHOLESALE MARKET.

[For the Week ending Friday, July 25th, 1884.]

COFFEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rio, Good, Ordinary, to Choice | — @12¼ |
| Santos, Choice to Best | — @10 |
| Java | 14 @22 |
| Mocha | 18 @19 |
| Maracaibo | 9¼@12½ |
| Laguayra | 9¼@12 |

TEA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hyson | 17 @40 |
| Young Hyson | 12 @60 |
| Japan | 13 @45 |
| Gunpowder | 16 @65 |
| Oolong | 18 @60 |

SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| RAW.—Fair to prime | — @ 5 3-16 |
| HARD.—Cut Loaf | 7½@ — |
| Crushed | 7¾@ — |
| Powdered | 7½@ 7¾ |
| GRANULATED | —@ 6 11-16 |
| WHITE.—Standard A | —@ 6 11-16 |
| Extra C | 5½@— |
| YELLOW.—Coffee C | 5¾@ 5¾ |
| Brown | 4½@ 4¾ |

MOLASSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cuba | 15 @23 |
| " Refined | 15 @16 |
| " Grocery | 20 @25 |
| Porto Rico | 23 @48 |
| New Orleans | 30 @55 |

FISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| George's Cod (new), per qtl | 5 75 @ 6 00 |
| Grand Bank Cod | 3 50 @ 4 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 1 Mass | 21 00 @ 22 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 2 Mass | 15 00 @ 16 00 |
| Mackerel, No. 3 Mass | 9 50 @ 10 00 |
| Herring, per box | — 12 @ — 16 |

## GENERAL MARKET.

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR: | |
| Sour Extras and Patents | $2 60 @4 50 |
| No. 2 Winter | 2 75 @ 3 15 |
| Superfine Spring | 3 10 @ 3 25 |
| Ohio, Ind., Mich., Ill., Superfine Winter | 3 10 @ 3 50 |
| State Extra brands | 3 60 @ 3 70 |
| Western Spring Wheat, ext's | 3 65 @ 3 75 |
| Minnesota, "Clear" | 3 90 @ 4 60 |
| Spring Wheat, "Patents" | 5 25 @ 6 60 |
| Good to Choice Spring Wheat, Extras | 3 75 @ 4 00 |
| Ex. Amber Ind., Ohio, and Mich | 4 10 @ 5 00 |
| O. Round Hoop Ex. (ship'g) | 3 60 @ 3 75 |
| White Wheat Ex. (O. & Ind.) | 4 00 @ 4 60 |
| St. Louis, Single Extras | 5 15 @ 5 35 |
| St. Louis, Double, " | 5 40 @ 5 60 |
| Genesee, Extra Brands | 5 00 @ 5 40 |
| Winter Wheat, "Patents" | 5 50 @ 7 00 |
| White Wheat, Michigan Ex. | 3 80 @ 5 35 |
| SOUTHERN FLOUR: | |
| Extra | 5 40 @ 5 50 |
| Family | 5 50 @ 5 75 |
| Fancy | 4 00 @ 5 20 |
| RYE FLOUR: | |
| Fine | 3 15 @ 3 35 |
| Superfine | 4 20 @ 4 50 |
| CORN MEAL: | |
| Western | 2 90 @ 3 35 |
| Brandywine | 3 35 @ 3 45 |
| Prize Medal | 3 00 @ 3 25 |

GRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| WHEAT: | |
| White, No. 1 | Nominal |
| " No. 2 | " |
| Red " " | 98 @ 99½ |
| CORN: | |
| Mixed | — 60 @— 64¼ |
| Yellow | — Nominal |
| White, No 2 | — 74 @ 76 |
| OATS: | |
| White, No. 1 | — 45 @— — |
| Western | — 39 @— 43 |
| State Mixed | — 37 @— 39 |
| RYE: | |
| State | — — —@—71¼ |
| Western | — — —@— — |
| BEANS: | |
| Mediums | 2 40 @ 2 50 |
| Marrows | 2 00 @ 2 85 |
| Pea | 2 45 @ 2 50 |
| PEAS: | |
| Green, prime, ⅞ bush | 1 60 @ 1 65 |

PROVISIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| PORK: | |
| Ordinary Mess | — — @ 15 50 |
| New Mess | — — @ 16 50 |
| Family Mess, City | 15 50 @ 15 75 |
| Prime Mess, Western | — — @ — — |
| BACON: | |
| D. S., Long Clears | — @ 8 |
| D. S., Short Clears | — @12¼ |
| D. S., Shoulders | — @ 8¾ |
| CUT MEATS: | |
| Smoked Hams | — 12 @ — 13¼ |
| Smoked Shoulders | — — @ — 8¼ |

MILL FEED.

(We quote per 100 lbs.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Bran, 40 lbs | $ 80 @$ 85 |
| Shorts, 60 lbs | 77½@ 83½ |
| Middling, 90 to 100 lbs | 85 @ 1 10 |
| Sharps, fine | 1 10 @ 1 15 |
| Rye Feed | 90 @ — 95 |
| Screenings | 60 @ 90 |
| Oil Meal, per ton | 35 00 @ 36 00 |
| Cottonseed Meal, per ton | 27 50 @ 28 00 |

HAY AND STRAW

| | |
|---|---|
| Hay, No. 1, prime, per 100 lbs | $ 1 05 @$ 1 10 |
| Hay, No. 2, good, " " | —90 @ 1 00 |
| Hay, No. 3, medium " " | —75 @— 85 |
| Hay, clover mixed " " | —— @— — |
| Hay, Shipping, " " | —— @— 70 |
| Hay, Clover " " | —— @— — |
| Straw, No. 1, Rye " " | —90 @— 95 |
| Straw, No. 2 Rye " " | —60 @— 65 |
| Straw, Oat " " | —40 @— 50 |

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

NEW BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Creamery, choice to fancy | 19¼@21½ |
| " fair to good | 17@19 |
| Half-firkin tubs | 16@21 |
| Welsh tubs | 17@20 |
| Western imitation Creamery | 14@— |
| " factory | 5@15 |

LARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Steam rendered, per tierce | — @ 7 40 |
| Continent | — @ 7 60 |
| South American | — @ 8 40 |

CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| State, Factory, fine | — @ 9¼ |
| Good to prime | 7 @ — |
| Fair to good | 6 @ — |
| Ohio Factory, flat fine | 7 @ 7¾ |
| Flat, good to prime | 6½@— |
| Skims | 1 @ 4 |

EGGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jersey, single bbls, per doz | — @ — |
| State and Penn., fresh laid | 18 @ 18¾ |
| Western, fresh-laid | 17½@ — |
| Canadian | 17½@ 18 |

DRESSED POULTRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkeys, Western No1 | —12 @— 15 |
| Chickens, State and W'st'rn, choice | —18 @— 20 |
| Chickens, Philadelphia, per lb | 25 @— 27 |
| Fowls | —12 @— 18 |

VEGETABLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| String Beans, per bag | — 75 @ 1 00 |
| Green Peas, per bag | 1 50 @ 1 75 |
| Cabbage, per 100 | 2 00 @ 3 00 |
| Potatoes, New | 2 25 @ 2 75 |
| Tomatoes, per crate | 25 @ 2 00 |
| Cucumbers, per 100 | 1 00 @ 1 25 |
| Onions, per bbl | 1 50 @ 2 25 |

DOMESTIC GREEN FRUIT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, Jersey, per bbl | 1 00 @ 2 25 |
| Peaches, per crate | 75 @ 2 50 |
| Blackberries, per qt | 5 @ 10 |
| Raspberries, per ½ cup | 3 @ 4 |
| Huckleberries, per box | 90 @ 1 50 |
| Pears, Bartlett, per crate | 1 75 @ 6 50 |
| Currants, per lb | 3 @ 7 |
| Plums per qt | — @ 8 |
| Watermelons, per 100 | 10 00 @30 00 |
| Muskmelons, per bbl | 1 50 @ 3 00 |
| Peanuts, Virginia, hand-p'k'd. per lb | 7½@ 8½ |
| Pecans, per lb | — 6 @— 7 |

DOMESTIC DRIED FRUIT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples | — 4 @—10 |
| Peaches, Peeled | —— @—— |
| Peaches, Unpeeled | — 4 @— 6 |
| Blackberries | —— @—— |
| Cherries | —12½@—13½ |
| Huckleberries | — 8 @— 8½ |
| Raspberries | —— @—— |

CATTLE MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beeves, common to prime | 8½@11½ |
| Live Calves, poor to good | 6 @ 7½ |
| " " buttermilk fed | — @— |
| Sheep, common to prime | 3½@ 4½ |
| Spring Lambs | 5½@ 6½ |
| Dressed Hogs | 7 @ 7¾ |

## WOOL MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Indiana Medium, unwashed | 28 @35 |
| " Fine, " | 26 @27 |
| " Coarse and quarter blood | 20 @28 |
| N. Y., Mich., and Ind., washed X and XX | 35 @40 |
| N. Y., Mich., and Ind., No. 1 | 40 @45 |
| " " " No. 2 | 35 @40 |
| " " " common | 28 @33 |
| Ohio, Tenn., and W. Va. X and XX | 40 @43 |
| " " " XXX | 43 @45 |
| " " " No. 1 | 44 @46 |
| " " " No. 2 | 35 @40 |
| " " " common | 30 @34 |

Burry at value.

## GUANO AND FERTILIZERS.

| | Per Ton. |
|---|---|
| Soluble Pacific Guano | $42 00 @45 00 |
| Listers' Stand. Superphosphate | 37 00 @40 00 |
| " Ammoniated Dis'd Bone | 32 00 @35 00 |
| " U. S. Phosphate | 29 00 @31 00 |
| " Ground Bone | 31 00 @33 50 |
| " Crescent Bone | 29 00 @31 50 |
| " Potato Fertilizer | 47 00 @50 00 |
| " Tobacco Fertilizer | 47 00 @50 00 |
| " Buckwheat Fertilizer | 32 00 @35 00 |
| (Free on board cars at New York and Newark, less 5 per cent. of above prices.) | |
| Baker's Potato Fertilizer | 47 50 |
| " Wheat " | 47 50 |
| " Cabbage " | 48 50 |
| " AA Ammoniated Superphosphate Fertilizer | 40 00 |
| " Pelican Bone Fertilizer | 35 00 |
| *Specialties compounded to order.* | |
| Homestead Superphosphate (Michigan Carbon Works) | 40 00 |
| Homestead Tobacco Grower (Michigan Carbon Works) | 60 00 |
| Banner Raw Bone Flour (Michigan Carbon Works) | 45 00 |
| Earl's Super Phosphate | 60 00 |
| " Horsefoot Guano | 30 00 |
| Sardy's Phospho-Peruvian Guano | 36 00 |
| " Ammoniated Superphosphate | 32 00 |
| " Alkaline Phosphate | 27 00 |
| " Acid Phosphate | 25 00 |
| " Pulverized S. C. Phosphate (Discount on orders of 5 tons or more.) | 20 00 |
| Baugh's Tobacco Fertilizer | 38 00@40 00 |
| Baugh's Raw Bone Superphosphate, per 2,000 lbs | 35 00@37 00 |
| Baugh's Twenty-five Dollar Phosphate, per 2,000 lbs | 25 00 |
| Baugh's Economical Fertilizer for Potatoes | 30 00 |
| Baugh's Warranted Pure Bone Meal, per 2,000 lbs | 33 00@35 00 |
| Baugh's Export Bone, per 2,000 lbs | 29 00 @31 00 |
| Soluble Marine Guano | 45 00 @48 00 |
| Guano, Peruv'n, rectified, 9.70 p.c. | 68 00 @70 00 |
| " " " 8.40 " | 50 00 @52 00 |
| Guano, Standard or Guanape (2,240 lbs.) | 52 00 @54 00 |
| Bone, ground fine, average | 30 00 @31 00 |
| " dissolved, high grade | — @27 00 |
| German Potash Salts, Kainit, cargo lots | 7 25 @ 7 75 |
| Plaster, per ton (2,000 lbs.) | 8 00 @ 9 00 |
| Muriate of Potash (80 p. c.), per 100 lbs, cargo lots | 1 57½@— — |
| Sulphate of Ammonia, per 100 lbs. | — @ 3 65 |
| Dried Blood, per unit | — @ 2 12½ |

ASHES.—We quote 4¼@5 cents for Pot and 6½@7 for Pearl.


## First-Class Printers' Materials.

Types, "Strong Slat" Cases, Cabinets, Chases, Printing Presses, etc. Blocks for Engravers. Pattern Letters for Machinists.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.

139 Fulton and 15 and 19 Dutch Street New York.

# Insurance.

## A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

It is with sincere pleasure that we announce to our readers the restoration of the rates of premium in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to the standard approved by all the old companies.

When that company reduced its rates of premiums for new entrants some five years ago, we felt obliged to criticise the procedure and to oppose it most vigorously. As an old policy-holder we felt that the admission of new insurants at less rates than were charged to old members was an injustice and a wrong. We felt that it was in violation of that spirit of equity which was enjoined by the express provisions of the charter which had been the boast of its officers, and to the observance of which the institution owed its proud position as the leading life insurance company in the world. The idea of *equity* was interwoven with the principles and practice of this great company as intimately as is the silver cord which forms the heart of the British cables. Its system of ascertaining and distributing surplus is known to and copied by all other companies, because of its transparent *equity*. The Mutual Life, in fact, set the example to all similar institutions by establishing and practicing those principles of equity to which our great American life companies owe their strong hold upon the confidence of the people.

When it was announced, as it was five years ago, that the officers of this great company had, as it seemed to us and to a vast number of its members also, decided to abandon those conservative principles of equity, by accepting new members at lower rates of premium than the older members had been obliged to pay in the past, and would be obliged to pay in the future, we felt obliged, in the conscientious discharge of duty, to protest against, and to oppose to the extent of our ability, the measure proposed.

The measure was adopted, however, despite all opposition, and has had a fair trial. We are rejoiced to see, however, by the new prospectus, and the new form of application just issued by the company that this injustice to the old members will be no longer practiced, and that, in future, the rates of premium will be the same to new and old alike. The great Mutual Life is again in line with the old and solid American companies.

In restoring the rates of premium, the Mutual Life offers a new form of policy which is termed the "Five Year Distribution Policy," and which has some novel and interesting features. Under the fifth condition in the application for this form of policy, it is stated:

"These policies shall be credited with their distributive share of surplus accruing thereon, at the expiration of each five years. Only policies in force at the end of such terms, and entitled thereto by year of issue, shall share in such distribution of the surplus, and no other distribution to such policies shall be made at any other time."

Under this form of policy, it will be seen that the Tontine element is introduced, by which dividends are made once in five years only, the whole of the surplus going to those policies which are then in force. Such a course has the advantages of strengthening the company by the accumulation of its surplus, and of giving to policyholders larger shares of surplus than, other things being equal, can be had by any other methods.

The great Mutual Life has now over one hundred million dollars of assets, the management of which, as has been well said by the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts in his recent report, "is a burden of responsibility equal to the government of a great state, and asks the highest qualities of business prudence and probity." President Winston may point with pride to the financial position of his great company; and we trust that in all his future measures we may be able to offer commendation as hearty and as sincere as that which we now offer in the restoration of the rates of premium to the standard approved by the most conservative and sagacious life underwriters and adopted by all of the best companies.

## A WELL-STATED COMPARISON.

The opposition of insurance superintendents to the assessment scheme is a well-known fact, and it is explained by the advocates of that scheme by saying that "the opposition alluded to is by no means unanimous, and generally comes from sources entitled to little attention, by reason of the ignorance or subserviency of the officials who promote it." But the very qualified approval of a superintendent now and then, we observe, is seized and paraded as an "indorsement" which goes a great ways and is absolutely conclusive. The Independent, also, "approves" the scheme, to the extent of not believing it utterly worthless. We "approve" the stock of the latest failed bank, for instance, as believing it is worth something; but do not recommend it as an investment. The assessment scheme is approved, as furnishing a fair temporary insurance, and as commendable, *provided the workers of it would do what they have never done and never will do—offer it for what it is, under honest and accurate description, instead of calling it whole-life and permanent insurance (which it is* not*) and then trading upon its lower price.* The entire opposition of insurance officials, insurance companies, newspapers, and all intelligent men—let it be distinctly understood—is leveled against this false pretense. This opposition is asserted to be "interested," "ignorant," "purchased," and "subservient"; but it is all caused by the single fact that the assessment people offer their article in the market with false names and labels. They say: "Here is real, permanent insurance for the whole term of life, the same thing furnished by the 'old-line' companies; and the difference in cost you can see for yourselves." The difference in cost is certainly evident, but the article offered is not the same. Drop the false pretense, and we will guarantee that the assessment people shall have unopposed swing—at least, they shall have the support of this journal, as far as they are honest. We will support them in telling the truth, and shall oppose them until they do tell it—which will be as long as any of them survive; for abandonment of their counterfeit claim would leave them nothing to trade on. But, recommending the purchase of their article, even with an honest label, is a different matter; we do *not* recommend the article, although we would approve an honest label on it.

The Independent is not an admirer of Superintendent Tarbox, of Massachusetts, but believes him to have shown mental infirmity and viciousness that utterly unfit him for his position, from which he ought to have been removed months ago. If he had been the one exception, and had exhibited Butlerian obliquity of mental vision by boldly extolling the assessment scheme in every respect, he would have been hailed by its advocates as the ultimate Daniel come to judgment; and such an outcome would hardly have seemed startling. But even Mr. Tarbox—unfamiliar with the subject of insurance as he was when Governor Butler found him, and peculiar as his mental organization appears to be—cannot attempt to upset the arithmetic, or avoid seeing the facts about alleged insurance on the assessment plan. Not only this, but in the "ignorance or subserviency," which he shares with all the others, he writes, in his report for the present year, one of the clearest and most unexceptionable statements of the essential and ineradicable difference between the genuine insurance and the co-operative counterfeit, bearing the label of the genuine, that we have ever seen. This sketch is so singularly clear and good that we copy it, and commend every word of it to every reader who desires, "by insurance upon his life, to secure a certain inheritance for his family."

"The assessment plan is a simple mode of temporary insurance dependent for its duration upon the continuance of the association which furnishes it. The association is voluntary and held together by no compulsory bond, and may dissolve when it chooses. Whatever the form of the contract—whatever is written in the policy or certificate—the insurance ceases and the contract becomes worthless when the association dissolves or is unable to enforce the collection of assessments from its members; for such assessments are its only resource. The contract, in fact, is a promise to pay provided the association shall be able to pay when the contract is payable. Whatever other useful purpose a reserve fund of an assessment association may serve, it is utterly inadequate as an assurance of the ability of the association to perform the letter of its obligations. At most, it is no more than the surplus above the reserve of a regular life company. But the dissolution of the association and the cessation of the insurance works no injustice, provided it does not outlive its ability to meet its engagements, and if the insured member was not misled as to the nature of his contract; for he has had the protection of the insurance he paid for, at actual cost. The market where he bought his insurance from day to day is closed, and can sell no more. That is all. Nevertheless, the assessment assured must contemplate the possibility that, when his particular insurance market closes, if it does in his lifetime, he may then be unable to obtain insurance elsewhere, because of physical disability contracted in the meantime.

"The statement of a few evident facts should make clear to the commonest apprehension the distinction between the two systems of life insurance and the advantages or defects of each. The contract of a policy-holder in a level premium or 'old line' company covers the whole life or a definite term, absolutely; the price he pays is calculated with reference to the whole life or term; and the scheme provides the company's ability to perform the exact terms of the contract. The insured pays in the earlier years more than the normal cost of his current insurance, and the excess goes to his credit and constitutes the company's reserve fund of which he owns the share he contributes, and which guarantees his future insurance to the end of life or term. The member of an assessment association buys a temporary insurance with a chance that it may last while he lives. The policyholder in a life company buys a current insurance, and also a right to future insurance secured by substantial and adequate pledge. One is cheaper in present cost; the other is surer of permanence and as cheap if reckoned for the whole period; and each is worth its cost provided the conditions of integrity and capable management are fulfilled in each. The stability of a life company is assured by its ownership of sound assets sufficient to enable it to pay in full its obligations as they fall due, early and remote. The stability of an assessment association rests solely on the probabilities that it will maintain its effective organization.

"And here the commissioner takes fit occasion to say, in reply to oft question, that as to these probabilities the general public have the same facilities to form an opinion that he has, and each individual must act upon the responsibility of his own judgment. The familiar fact that, elsewhere, numerous associations have abused the public confidence and gone out in disgrace is by no means conclusive of the worthlessness of the assessment method. Such logic, if accepted, would bury the old with the new in a common sepulcher. A good plan may fail from faulty execution. With a judicious selection of lives, an equitable gradation of assessments, and sufficient accessions of new members to replace those who go out by death or otherwise, together with honesty and intelligence in its affairs, I see no reason why an association on the assessment plan should not prosper and usefully serve a public want in furnishing a desired sort of insurance at a cheap rate. But the cautious man, whose object is, by insurance upon his life, to secure a certain inheritance for his family, is not likely to put his trust in assessment assurance."

## INSURANCE OF DEBTS.

The Debt Insurance Company (Limited) is the title of another callow underwriting scheme. It is to serve as an antidote to bad debts, and, although it does not undertake to make all men honest, it pretends to be able to control the moral hazards as easily as the trained wheelman guides his bicycle through the level mazes of a park. The following extract from the company's prospectus will convey an idea of the facile plausibility of its projectors:

"The insurance of trade debts has hitherto been impracticable, owing to the absence of any satisfactory mode of assessing the risks. A method has now been devised by which the same principle of average which regulates the business of fire, marine and life insurance is made applicable also to trade debts. The selection of the risk in each case will rest solely with the office, and each debt will be insured separately. The average percentage necessary to cover the failures in each thousand customers, and the assessment of risks upon a principle applicable to all trades, have been estimated, as also the number and amount of debts owing day by day, the average amount of each debt, the average number of creditors to each estate, the average amount of liabilities and assets, and other information necessary for the conduct of the business.

"The company will issue policies to approved retail traders which they may place with wholesale houses when purchasing goods, thus enabling them to purchase on the best terms, and to effect a large saving. The policies of the company may also be attached to bills of exchange, negotiated or otherwise."


# HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

**Office, No. 119 BROADWAY.**

**Sixty-Second Semi-annual Statement showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1884.**

| | |
|---|---|
| ***CASH CAPITAL*** | **$3,000,000 00** |
| ***Reserve for Unearned Premiums*** | **2,650,607 00** |
| ***Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Claims*** | **350,312 42** |
| ***Net Surplus*** | **1,342,655 04** |
| ***CASH ASSETS*** | **$7,343,574 46** |

## SUMMARY OF ASSETS

**Held in the United States available for the Payment of Losses by Fire and for the Protection of Policyholders of Fire Insurance:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash in Banks | $126,336 04 | State Bonds (market value) | $20,000 00 |
| Bonds and Mortgages, being First Lien on Real Estate | 1,130,202 44 | Loans on Stocks, payable on demand | 510,850 00 |
| United States Stocks (market value) | 2,808,789 88 | Interest due on 1st July, 1884 | 112,020 10 |
| Bank and Railroad Stocks and Bonds (market value) | 1,922,167 50 | Premiums Uncollected and in hands of Agents | 333,212 06 |
| | | Real Estate | 379,995 44 |
| Total | | | $7,343,574 46 |

T. B. GREENE, W. L. BIGELOW, Ass't Sec's. J. H. WASHBURN, V.-Pres't and Sec'y. D. A. HEALD, Vice-President. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared payable on demand. NEW YORK, July 10th, 1884.

1851. THE 1884.

# Massachusetts Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

33 Years of Successful Experience.

*PURELY MUTUAL.*

Every policyholder a stockholder and entitled to participate in distributions of surplus.

The Mass. non-forfeiture applies to all policies and contains the most liberal features ever before offered Examine its merits before insuring your life.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

E. W. BOND, President.

JOHN A. HALL, *Secretary.*

M. V. B. EDGERLY, 2d Vice-President and Manager of Agencies.

# NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF BOSTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets | $16,901,943 27 |
| Liabilities | 14,327,928 23 |
| Total Surplus | $2,574,015 04 |

*BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.*

*JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.*

# MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO OF NEW YORK.

No. 156 and 158 BROADWAY,

ORGANIZED IN 1850.

President, HENRY STOKES.
First Vice-Pres., J. L. HALSEY.
Second Vice-Pres., H. B. STOKES.
Secretary, H. Y. WEMPLE.
Actuary, S. N. STEBBINS.

*From the Home Journal.*

The thirty-fourth annual report of this old-established company gives evidence of the sound financial condition and increasing prosperity of this institution. Its income for the year 1883 was $2,080,729.00; its disbursements $1,475,178.31, leaving a balance of nearly eleven millions of gross assets. Deducting for claims not yet due, reported claims, unpaid dividends, the reserve on existing policies, etc., there remains a surplus of nearly two and a quarter millions. The increase in its net assets over last year is $250,000.

# UNITED STATES Life Insurance Company,

Nos 261, 262, 263, and 264 Broadw Corner Warren Street.

INCORPORATED 1850.

CASH ASSETS

$5,268,212 48.

The principal features of this Company are ABSOLUTE SECURITY, ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT and LIBERALITY TO THE INSURED.

*All Forms of Life and Endowment Policies Issued*

T. H. BROSNAN, *President*

C. P. FRALEIGH, *Secretary.*

GEO. H. BURFORD, *Actuary*

# WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., - - - President.

***In this Company policyholders have the advantage over those of all other companies, in Non-forfeitable dividends to keep their policies in force*** See Charter.

OFFICE, COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE BUILDING

Corner New Church and Courtland Streets, New York.

# HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 40 Nassau Street, N. Y.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $1,000,000 00 |
| Reserve for reinsurance | 635,741 16 |
| Reserve for all other liabilities | 96,655 37 |
| NET SURPLUS | 832,744 56 |
| Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1882 | $2,565 141 29 |

B. S. WALCOTT, President.

I. REMSEN LANE, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y

*THE CONTINENTAL*

LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD CONN.

ASSETS, $2,447,722.19.

SURPLUS, $403,619.77.

JAS. S. PARSONS, President.

A. S WINCHESTER, Vice-president.

R. E. BEECHER, Secretary.

# AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

*No. 120 BROADWAY.*

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $400,000 00 |
| Net Surplus | 616,893 23 |
| Unearned Premiums and other Liabilities | 147,550 47 |
| | $1,164,443 70 |

THE

# PROVIDENT SAVINGS Life Assurance Society of New York.

*Office, BRYANT BUILDING, Nassau and Liberty Streets.*

SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS, $115,000.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, President and Actuary.

WM. E. STEVENS, Secretary.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Maximum insurance for minimum outlay.

The protection of life. Insurance secured by payments called for as deaths actually occur. Pay as you go and get what you pay for, as in fire insurance.

Premiums to pay death claims and to create the Special Reserve Fund, placed at once in trust for the policyholders, and can by no possibility be used for any purpose other than those for which they were paid.

Annual expenses limited to three dollars for each one thousand dollars insured.

Claims by death occurring three years after death incontestable for any cause.

W. D. HARRAH,

Superintendent of Agencies in the West.

ADDRESS, 618 SECOND AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

# CONTINENTAL (Fire) Insurance Co.

OFFICES, Continental Buildings: { New York, 100 Broadway, Brooklyn, cor. Court and Montague Sts. and No. 106 Broadway, E. D.

| | |
|---|---|
| Reserve for reinsurance | $1,775,820 69 |
| Reserve for all other claims | 430,324 04 |
| Capital paid in in Cash | 1,000,000 00 |
| Net Surplus | 1,661,797 28 |
| Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1884 | $4,867,942 01 |

This Company conducts its business under the restrictions of the New York Safety Fund Law. The two Safety Funds together equal $1,200,000.

*DIRECTORS:*

*GEO. T. HOPE, President.*
*H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.*
*F. C. Moore, 2d Vice-President.*

| | |
|---|---|
| SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, | SAMUEL A. SAWYER |
| GEORGE BLISS, | JNO. L. RIKER, |
| S. B. CHITTENDEN, | WILLIAM BRYCE, |
| WM. H. SWAN, | WELLINGTON CLAPP, |
| HENRY C. BOWEN, | HENRY F. SPAULDING, |
| AURELIUS B. HULL, | RICHARD A. McCURDY, |
| THEODORE F. VAIL, | JOHN H. REED, |
| THEODORE I. HUSTED, | JOHN H. EARLE, |
| WM. H. CASWELL, | CHARLES H. BOOTH, |
| WM. M. RICHARDS, | WM. H. HURLBUT, |
| HORACE B. CLAFLIN, | EDWARD MARTIN, |
| SEYMOUR L. HUSTED, | BRADISH JOHNSON, |
| ALEX. E. ORR, | S. M. BUCKINGHAM, |
| WM. L. ANDREWS, | J. D. VERMILYE, |
| E. W. CORLIES, | JACOB WENDELL, |
| JAMES FRASER, | JNO. F. SLATER, |
| HIRAM BARNEY, | LAWRENCE TURNURE. |

CYRUS PECK, *Secretary,*

A. M. KIRBY, *Sec. Local Dep't*

B. C. TOWNSEND, *Sec. Agency Dep't.*

CHAS. H. DUTCHER, *Sec. Brooklyn Dep't*

*OFFICE OF THE*

# ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 24TH, 1884.

*The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1883.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1883, to 31st December, 1883 | $4,168,963 10 |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1883 | 1,539,223 53 |
| Total Marine Premiums | $5,708,186 63 |
| Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1883, to 31st December, 1883 | $4,260,428 93 |
| Losses paid during the same period | $1,901,042 38 |
| Returns of Premiums and Expenses | $850,080 76 |

The Company has the following Assets, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks | $8,665,795 00 |
| Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise | 1,956,500 00 |
| Real Estate and claims due the Company, estimated at | 425,000 00 |
| Premium Notes and Bills Receivable | 1,588,306 79 |
| Cash in Bank | 335,710 68 |
| Amount | $12,972,312 47 |

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fifth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1879 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1883, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of May next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, *Secretary.*

TRUSTEES:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. D. JONES, | HORACE GRAY, |
| CHARLES DENNIS, | EDMUND W. CORLIES, |
| W. H. H. MOORE, | ADOLPH LEMOYNE, |
| CHARLES H. RUSSELL, | ROBT B. MINTURN, |
| JAMES LOW, | CHARLES H. MARSHALL, |
| DAVID LANE, | JOHN ELLIOTT, |
| GORDON W. BURNHAM, | JAMES G. DE FOREST, |
| A. A. RAVEN, | CHARLES D. LEVERICH, |
| WM. STURGIS, | WILLIAM BRYCE, |
| BENJAMIN H. FIELD, | WILLIAM H. FOGG, |
| JOSIAH O. LOW, | THOS. B. CODDINGTON, |
| WILLIAM E. DODGE, | HORACE K. THURBER, |
| ROYAL PHELPS, | WILLIAM DEGROOT, |
| C. A. HAND, | JOHN L. RIKER, |
| JOHN D. HEWLETT, | N. DENTON SMITH, |
| WILLIAM H. WEBB, | GEORGE BLISS, |
| CHARLES P. BURDETT, | WILLIAM H. MACY. |

JOHN D. JONES, *President.*

CHARLES DENNIS, *Vice-President.*

W. H. H. MOORE, *2nd Vice-Pres't.*

A. A. RAVEN, *3d Vice-Pres't.*

STATEMENT OF THE

# EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society,

## For the Year ending December 31st, 1883.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LEDGER ASSETS, January 1st, 1883 | | $45,529,581 54 |

INCOME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums | $10,727,547 96 | |
| Interest, Rents and Realized Net Profit on Investments and on Sales of Real Estate | 2,743,023 72 | 13,470,571 68 |
| | | $59,000,153 22 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Claims by Death and Matured Endowments | $3,410,614 97 |
| Dividends, Surrendered values, and annuities | 2,906,999 94 |
| Discounted Endowments | 143,455 75 |
| TOTAL PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS | $6,461,070 66 |
| Dividend on Capital | 7,000 00 |
| Commissions, Advertising, Postage and Exchange | 1,019,156 66 |
| General Expenses | 973,616 06 |
| State, County and City Taxes | 107,060 11 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS | $8,567,903 49 |
| NET CASH ASSETS, December 31st, 1883 | $50,432,249 73 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds and Mortgages | $13,072,941 20 |
| New York Real Estate, including the Equitable Building and purchases under foreclosure | 5,819,817 08 |
| United States Stocks, State Stocks, City Stocks, and Stocks authorized by the laws of the State of New York | 15,341,915 12 |
| Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value, $10,698,652 00) | 8,199,000 00 |
| Real Estate outside the State of New York, including purchases under foreclosure and Society's Buildings in other cities | 3,627,515 66 |
| Cash in Banks and Trust Companies, at interest* | 3,979,906 33 |
| (*A large portion of this amount was in transit and has been since invested.) | |
| Commuted Commissions | 112,545 15 |
| Due from Agents on account of Premiums | 278,517 14 |
| | $50,432,249 73 |
| Market value of Stocks and Bonds over cost | 765,653 53 |
| Interest and Rents due and accrued | 451,350 44 |
| Premiums due and in process of collection (less premiums paid in advance, $25,349 00) | 446,125 00 |
| Deferred Premiums | 935,203 00 |
| TOTAL ASSETS, December 31st, 1883 | $53,030,581 70 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES, including valuation at FOUR per cent | 43,914,612 44 |
| TOTAL UNDIVIDED SURPLUS | $9,115,969 26 |
| Upon the New York Standard of 4½ per cent. interest, the Surplus is | 12,109,756 79 |

Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in general class, is $6,420,523 79.

Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in Tontine Class, is $5,689,233 00.

| | |
|---|---|
| NEW ASSURANCE IN 1883 | $81,129,756 |
| TOTAL ASSURANCE | 275,160,588 |

From the undivided surplus, contributed by policies in the General class, reversionary dividends will be declared, available on settlement of next annual premium, to ordinary participating policies. From the undivided surplus contributed by policies in the Tontine class, the amounts applicable to policies maturing within the current year will be duly declared, as their respective annual premiums become due.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, } *Actuaries.*
J. G. VAN CISE, }

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BORROWE, 2d Vice-President.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Secretary.

E. W. SCOTT, Superintendent of Agencies.

## Old and Young.

### "LEADVILLE JIM."

BY W. W. FINK.

He came to town one wintry day;
He had walked from Leadville all the way;

He went to work in a lumber-yard,
And wrote a letter that ran: "Dear 'Pard,'
Stick to the claim whatever you do,
And remember that Jim will see you through."
For, to quote his partner, "they owned a lead
Mit der shplendidest brosbects und sodings to ead."

When Sunday came he brushed his coat
And tied a handkerchief round his throat.
Though his feet in hob-nailed shoes were shod
He ventured to enter the house of God,
When, sharply scanning his ill-clad feet,
The usher gave him the rearmost seat.
By chance the loveliest girl in town
Came late to the house of God that day,
And, scorning to make a vain display
Of her brand-new beautiful Sunday gown,
Beside the threadbare man sat down.
When the organ pealed she turned to Jim
And kindly offered her book to him,
Held half herself and showed him the place,
And then, with genuine Christian grace,
She sang soprano and he sang bass,
While up in the choir the basso growled,
The tenor, soprano and alto howled,
And the banker's son looked back and scowled.

The preacher closed his sermon grand
With an invitation to "join the band";
Then quietly from his seat uprose
The miner, dressed in his threadbare clothes,
And over the carpeted floor walked down
The aisle of the richest church in town,
In spite of the general shudder and frown.
He joined the church and went his way;
But he did not know he had walked that day
O'er the sensitive corns of pride, rough-shod;
For the miner was thinking just then of God.
A little lonely it seemed to him
In the rearmost pew when Sunday came;
One deacon had "dubbed" him "Leadville Jim,"
But the rest had forgotten quite his name.
And yet 'twas never more strange than true:
God sat with the man in the rearmost pew,
Strengthened his arm in the lumber-yard,
And away in the mountains helped his "Pard."

But after a while a letter came
Which ran: "Dear Yim:—I haf sell our claim
Und I send you a jeck for half der same.
A million I dought vas a pooty goot brice,
Und my *heart* said to sell, so I took its advice—
You know what I mean if you lofe a fräulein—
Goot-py. I am going to marry Katrine."

The hob-nailed shoes and rusty coat
Were laid aside, and another note
Came rippling out of the public throat.
The miner was now no longer "Jim,"
But the Deacons "Brothered" and "Mistered" him;
Took their buggies and showed him round,
And, more than the fact of his wealth, they found,
Through the papers which told the wondrous tale,
That the fellow had led his class at Yale.
Ah! the maidens admired his splendid shape
Which the tailor had matched with careful tape;

But he married the loveliest girl in town,
The one who once by his side sat down,
When up in the choir the basso growled,
The tenor, soprano and alto howled,
And the banker's son looked back and scowled.

OMAHA, NEB.

### POND-WEED.

BY R. A. OAKES.

I.

"But, Father, I love Rose."

"Well, my dear boy, is matrimony the only cure?"

"It is the only cure I care to try."

"Ah, John, sooner or later in their lives all young men become infatuated with some young woman. If they are very young, it is a woman much older than they are; and they all experience the same desire of possession that animates you. It is what my friend, the genial Autocrat, calls the instinct of the male biped for his mate. Those who outgrow the affliction without resorting to the matrimonial cure are pretty sure to bless their lucky stars; while those who do not—well, John, you remember the proverb: 'Married to-day, marred to-morrow.' It is just as true now as it was three hundred years ago, when Shakespeare wrote: 'Men have died, and worms have eaten them; but not for love.'"

"You were scarcely older than I am when you met your fate. If matrimony is the normal condition of man, why do you object to my desire to make the venture? Come, Father, be consistent."

The elder speaker whistled softly to himself, and, after a long, thoughtful pause, he said:

"It was a French play-writer who used to read his dramas to his old housekeeper, and noted that his auditors, whether in private box or pit, always laughed or cried at the same passages which affected his single auditor. The present generation is but a stereotype edition of the generation which preceded it. The old Greek poets sang as lustily of love as the youthful rhymsters of to-day. I have never told you about your mother. You do not remember her. She died the day you were born, and I do not care to reopen old wounds. When a man remains a widower twenty-five years, it is usually for one of two reasons: either the wife was loved so absorbingly that no other woman could possibly fill her place, or the matrimonial chain had proved too galling ever to be renewed. Which one of these reasons influenced me I will not state. You know the advice of *Punch* to those about to marry, and I heartily second it."

"It is advice, you will admit, but rarely followed, and one I do not care to accept."

"I do not doubt you, John. Nothwithstanding old Sir Thomas Browne tells us that marriage is the most foolish act a wise man commits in all his life, I have expected that, sooner or later, you would commit it. But I have serious objections to Rose Denton. I have an undying faith in a good pedigree. Of the thirty-eight horses in Bonner's stables, fourteen of them are by sires of Hambletonian blood, and nearly one-quarter of the entire lot are descendants of Membrino Chief, while the balance, with scarcely an exception, are from other leading trotting families."

The young man sniffed derisively.

"My dear boy, you need not turn up your nose," continued the other, laughing. "What is true of horses is no less true of young ladies. My friend, Professor Hyatt, has promulgated a theory which he designates 'accelerated heredity,' by which he means that offspring inherit the peculiarities of the parents when the same age is reached, or a little earlier; as, for instance, at the age of sixty, you will be very much like me. Did I hear you say 'Heaven forbid'? Well, really, I can't blame you. No doubt Rose Denton is bright enough and modest enough, and she certainly has a pretty face and a trim figure; but look at her father—a disreputable, lying old scoundrel! I don't like to entertain the possibility of my grandchildren carrying any of his blood in their young bodies. It is because of this alone that I object to your marrying Rose Denton. If she were the heiress of a million, instead of a teacher in our schools, I should object just the same. Let me assure you, my dear boy, you will have all the money that is good for you, without marrying it. In truth, I have feared that your knowledge of my own substantial fortune might interfere with your success in life. The best inheritance for any man is honest blood and respectable poverty. Only fools should have rich fathers. Besides, are you not too young to marry? Those who have deferred the tying of the nuptial knot until they reached far riper years than yours have found life fully long enough to repent their haste."

"My dear Father, I think your views of matrimony are somewhat morbid. There is a very favorite author of yours, whose books are always found on your library table. Only yesterday I took up one, a little volume on Liberty, and I read its dedication to the author's wife—a tribute to matrimonial felicity that should count something with you."

"Don't you know that a man's affections distort his reasoning faculties? Those who were intimate with Mill and the Widow Taylor he married claim that she was only bright in the uses of chicanery. She would catch the oracular words as they fell from his lips, and a little later repeat them back to him, and he imagined that he heard them for the first time. It is true that, in literature, some pretty things have been said regarding matrimony. I think there is nothing more perfect in this line than Hood's letter to his wife. Hamilton, Napier, Lyell, Hubner, Buckland, each imagined they had drawn a priceless prize in the great matrimonial lottery. I will not attempt to show up the *per contra.* It would only prove true the saying of some old bishop, that matrimony was like putting the hand into a bag of serpents in hopes of drawing out an eel. Pious old Hannah More, possibly with a tang of sour grapes in her mouth, said that men seemed to choose women with the meanest understanding and the most vulgar education for their mates. I imagine, however, that it is an animal instinct and not a mental ratiocination that guides the great majority of mankind in the selection of wives."

"Well, Father, I am free to confess that it is a subject I have never thought of. All the same I am very anxious to marry Rose Denton, and I sincerely hope you will not withhold your consent. You have never refused me anything since I can remember, and now it seems doubly hard for you to refuse to sanction the dearest hope of my life."

"My dear boy, I have discovered that the young men of to-day—and I dare say the young men of other days were quite as bad—care nothing for the consent of their parents in the matter of bride-taking. Why, then, do you lay such special stress on mine?"

"I suppose I might plead filial duty," answered the younger, with a smile. "But, to be perfectly frank and honest with you, Rose refuses utterly to marry me without your consent."

"Well, I must confess, that is an astonishing position for a young woman of Rose Denton's standing to take. Think of it, a girl working for ten dollars a week and refusing wealth, position, and the open arms of an ardent young lover unless the old man shall come forward and melodramatically cry: 'Bless you! Bless you, my children!'"

"As much as I desire to influence you in favor of Rose Denton, I will not allow you to entertain a false idea regarding her. I persuade myself that I might possibly overcome her objection but for one thing. Her brother, as you may remember, persuaded Mabel Marsh, after the old banker had turned him out of doors, to run away and marry him. Mr. Marsh has never recognized his daughter since. They are miserably poor, with two puny children. Mabel has no force of character, her husband is out of employment more than half of the time, and but for the generosity of Rose they would starve."

"Well then, my dear boy, if you marry Rose, you are likely to marry the whole family; and it seems clearly my duty to save you from such a calamity. The man that love kills is not worthy to live; and I am quite sure that you will survive; and so, dear boy, I will bid you good morning."

The door opened and closed with a sharp click, and John Tremaine found himself alone. He arose from his chair, thrust his hands into his pockets, mechanically rattled the loose silver therein, and walked disconsolately around his office, drearily reading the backs of the law books that everywhere covered the walls. He was a young man of five and twenty, with the brightest prospects for the future, a graduate from Harvard, a student in the best schools of London, Paris and Berlin, the son of a wealthy and successful lawyer, who, when advanced to the judicial bench, had surrendered a large practice into his hands. Nothing seemed denied him but the consent of the kindest of fathers to marry; and without that consent all else for the time seemed of little worth.

Judge Tremaine, like all happy men, had an absorbing hobby. Every spare moment of his life was devoted to science; not in merely accepting the conclusions of others, but in original investigations of his own. He had made a profound study of the laws of hereditary descent; and these studies, as we have seen, were not favorable to his son John's matrimonial desires.

As for Rose Denton herself, she was everything that is charming; she was frank, friendly, modest, tender, sparkling and witty. In addition she was unselfish, and spent but a modicum of her wages on herself. Her brother was one of the unlucky ones with whom nothing prospered. Her father had once occupied the responsible position of cashier in a bank; but he had suddenly lost his position, no one knew exactly why. A taint clung to him ever after; and he had slowly settled down through the social strata till he had become a barroom politician, assisting at caucuses, roping in the disaffected, distributing the political assessments, no doubt pocketing quite his own share, and becoming in every sense an undesirable acquaintance.

II.

It was one of those amber-colored days which frequently come in late August, some six months after John Tremaine's unsatisfactory conversation with his Father. Though Nature everywhere presented her unbroken front of normal colors, though golden-rods were still golden and purple asters still purple, though the cardinal flower held up its most brilliant blossoms and the soft maple showed no blotch of flame, the air was full of those unmistakable monitors which precede the Summer's wane.

Judge Tremaine felt all the verve and inspiration of the air as he walked briskly along the hedgerows which led to Winnecunnet pond. The little sheet of water was situated about two miles beyond the terminus of the city horse-cars, its low banks completely hidden by a thicket of white birches and scrub oaks. Its shores were swampy, and its bottom covered with a soft, sticky black ooze. It was the home of various aquatic plants, cat-tails and the pond-weed growing most luxuriantly. Common everywhere, there is one variety of the latter plant that is known to grow but in three places on this continent. Of these favored spots one was a pond in western Massachusetts, another the waters of the Winnecunnet.

It was in quest of this rare plant that Judge Tremaine, with the springy step of a youth of twenty, stepped briskly along, humming to himself a gay air. His trained eye took in every beauty of the landscape—the distant meadows, red with a second crop of clover, the orange patches of butterfly-weed, the red plumes of the orchis, and the purple borders of trumpet-weed, marking the course of hidden ditches. From the highway a wild path, bordered with thick masses of smilax, ran, curving, to the pond.

An old boat, half filled with water, was drawn up on the shore. Near it was a second boat, perfectly dry and trustworthy, but made secure with a chain and lock, resisting all the efforts of the Judge to loosen it. For a moment he paused, interested in the multitudinous aquatic life which surrounded him. He noted the busy gerris; he saw the corixa come to the surface of the water, take in a breath of air, and then slowly sink back out of sight. The horned corydalus flashed its gauzy double wings under his eyes; the muskrat swam leisurely along, or suddenly ducked and vanished as the Judge clapped his hands. A black snake moved gracefully over the surface of the water. From a dry branch the kingfisher sounded his rattle; little sandpipers picked their way gracefully along the shore; and swallows, in endless gyrations, sailed hither and thither through the blue air.

The eyes of the Judge finally rested on the *Potamogeton Vaseyi,* the rare pond-weed for which he was searching. Its deeply-veined leaves floated on the surface of the water two or three rods from the shore. The boat was shaky, but the water was without a ripple, and the distance did not seem far. After some hesitation, the Judge, picking up a long pole, shoved the boat off, and, standing on the middle seat, slowly pushed it out toward the clump of pond-weeds. The progress was slow; but the prize was soon reached.

Stooping down and carefully reaching out, the Judge grasped a bunch of stems just under their delicate leaves; but, notwithstanding the soft bottom of the pond, the roots refused to give way to his slow and persistent pulling. He became impatient at last, and gave them several severe jerks, but with unavailing success. At last, giving one more desperate tug, his foot suddently slipped from the seat, splashed into the water in the bottom of the boat, and quite broke through the rotten boards of

which it was composed. He had barely time to extract his foot and straighten himself up, when he saw the water boiling up through the unfortunate hole and felt the boat rapidly filling. The waters rose over the gunwales, and gradually above his knees. He felt the boat oscillating as it sank deeper and deeper beneath him. Would it entirely submerge him? Lower and lower he slowly went until his armpits were nearly reached, when the downward motion ceased, and the Judge mentally returned thanks that, for a time at least, his life was spared.

The situation was alike dangerous and ludicrous. Here was a man famous throughout the continent, who could read the "Birds of Aristophanes," the "Offices" of Cicero, the "Laws of Montesquieu," the "Inferno" of Dante, the "Laocoon" of Lessing and the "Lusiad" of Camoens in the languages in which they were written; who was thoroughly posted in ancient and modern law, a diligent student of history, a keen appreciator of the poets, knew a Claude Lorraine at sight, and was an ardent and original student in natural history—a man who could make an audience weep or laugh at will; who, many a time, had sat in judgment when life or death was the issue, but who lacked the one essential manly accomplishment, without which all the others seemed of no avail—the accomplishment of swimming. The distance to the shore was not great; but he knew the treacherous bottom would instantly draw him "down to muddy death," if he ventured from the boat and attempted to wade. The highway was too far away for him to attract any passer-by, no matter how strenuous his hallooing. There was nothing for him to do but wait in hopes of some chance visitor to the scene, a most doubtful and disheartening prospect.

The Judge now had ample time to study the manifold wild life which surrounded him; but he had no heart for the pursuit. The water-bugs might skate, the corydalus flash his steely wings, the song sparrow indulge in his varied melodies; but he heeded them not. His eyes could only scan the near yet unattainable shore.

Was it an hour, a day, a week, that he thus stood in the black waters of the Winnecunnet? Were ever voices so sweet as those that greeted his ears from the tangles of the wood? Did ever the flutter of female garments waken such a thrill in his heart before? A boy ran down the woodpath, quickly followed by a young woman. The Judge shouted with all his voice, and frantically waved his hat to attract attention.

"Quick, Will! The key! Get the oars! A man is in the pond drowning!" he heard the girl cry out.

A moment after, the boat was pushed off, the boy rowing, the girl guiding. As they neared our unfortunate victim of science, the latter recognized him.

"Is it Judge Tremaine?" she cried, in frightened tones.

"Thanks to your timely appearance, not the late Judge Tremaine," was the answer.

"Turn the boat around, Will! There! Now back slowly! Slowly! Now stop!" Then, turning from the boy, the girl held out a soft white hand. Let me help you. I hope you are not too exhausted to get into the boat with my aid."

The Judge, ignoring the proffered aid, placed his hands on the stern of the boat, and, with considerable floundering and lack of dignity, scrambled in.

"Thank you, Miss Denton; my strength is far from being exhausted, though my hope was nearly gone," he said, as he stood, dripping, before his rescuers. "I can now imagine the feelings of Mentor and Telemaque, when the Syrians came to their rescue. Do you know, voices never seemed so sweet as yours did when they first broke on my ears? I suppose you are wondering how I came in such a sorry plight. Though a lawyer, I have a strong liking for botany, and I came for a specimen of pondweed, which is said to be found but in three places in North America, of which Winnecunnet is one."

"We both came for the same object, then," Rose Denton answered. "This is my brother Will, Judge Tremaine. We have inherited a taste for botany from our Grandfather, Professor Brayton, of Billington College. My Grandfather sometimes speaks of you as an old pupil of his."

"And well he may. I spent four years under his admirable instruction, and there acquired a taste for the natural sciences which has been my solace from professional labors. Then you are Professor Brayton's granddaughter? I remember your mother as a girl. She must have married when I was abroad." Then, changing the subject, he said: "Are you aware how very rare this variety of pond-weed is?"

"We have often gathered it in the pond near Billington, and supposed it only grew there and in a little sheet of water in Illinois. A few weeks ago Will and I discovered it in Winnecunnet. Grandfather could hardly credit our finding it, and today we came for specimens with which to convince him."

"It is lucky for me that you have a Grandfather to convince; for I must have perished without your aid. How greatly I am indebted to you and your brother. Your boat was safely fastened, or I should have taken it."

"It is not ours," answered Rose. "It belongs to one of Will's companions; but we frequently borrow it when on our botanical excursions. I have a class in botany during the Spring term; but I have a passion for the study outside my school duties, and Will is quite as enthusiastic as myself. Grandfather is quite proud of him, and in another year he is to go to college."

"Yes," said Will, with a laugh, "and Rose insists that I am to succeed Grandfather in the Billington professorship. A long counting of unhatched chickens."

"Don't despair, Will," said the Judge. "If you conclude not to succeed your Grandfather, take to law, and I will resign my seat on the bench for your benefit."

Here the boat touched the shore, and Rose and Will sprang lightly out, followed by the Judge.

"There is something substantial in *terra firma*," he said; "and thanks to my judicial black, the waters of Winnecunnet are incapable of staining it, and I can walk through the very heart of the city without exciting remark. And, Miss Denton, if you do not object, I shall be pleased to call at your house to renew my acquaintance with your mother, and to again thank you and my friend Will for the great service you have rendered me."

"I think I can assure you of my mother's welcome, and I shall feel such a call a great honor," and Rose roguishly cast down her eyes.

"Am I to have the pleasure of your company on my return? At Will's age I did not have my present fear of wet garments, and would not have minded lounging on the shore until they were dry."

"Thank you, Judge; but it is our last holiday before school, and we came intending to carry home all the botanical treasures we could find. I hope you will feel no inconveniences from your wetting," and, with a bow and a laugh, Rose parted with the father of her lover.

Notwithstanding his damp garments, Judge Tremaine returned to his home with a lingering step and head bowed down in intense meditation. Yes; Rose Denton was a very charming girl, alike lovely and attractive. She, at any rate, bore in her veins the blood of four generations of clergymen and college professors. Was there any truth in the axiom of the stockbreeder that the purest blood always transmits its characteristics to the offspring? Many a time had the Judge, in his professional life, looked a witness or a prisoner through and through, and read their faces like an open book. Could he believe that the frank, intelligent and charming face of Rose Denton masked anything that was not desirable in a wife? In due time he made the promised call upon his fair rescuer, and, possibly, if John had not forestalled him, he might have made an old fool of himself, and brought sore discredit on his theories of matrimony. At the end of the term Rose handed in her resignation to the Board of Education, and ceased to be a schoolma'am; and a year or two later there came to John's lovely home a little boy, who took the old Judge's heart by storm. At the latter's insistence he answers to the name of Vasey Tremaine, though few are aware that the given name is in honor of a rare pond-weed found in the black waters of the Winnecunnet.

NORTON, MASS.

## MAKING CALLS.

BY ROSALIE VANDERWATER.

"'Spose we two go out a-calling,
'Paying visits,' as they say,
You be Miss, and I'll be Mrs.;
Miss and Mrs. Flyaway.

"Now, if we should undertake it,
Neither of us must break down;
But be ladylike and proper
As we go about the town.

"We must speak with gentle voices,
Talking nowhere very loud;
And, though we're in gorgeous garments,
We'll let no one think we're proud.

"We won't try to hold our heads up
High, as if they'd touch the sky;
Neither will we, without reason,
Hang them down, ashamed or shy.

"Now we'll go up in the garret.
It is time those things were aired;
They've been lying, shut up closely;
But I think nobody's cared.

"We will dress in handsome fashion.
Needn't buy at any store;
For those trunks up there are full of
Everything we want, and more—

"Dresses, capes, and lace mantillas,
Of a style that's long gone by;
Strange, the people didn't wear them—
Wear them out—I can't see why.

"But no doubt they kept on buying;
Women must have something new.
That's the way it is in these days;
That's the way our mothers do."

With much chatting, and unloading
Of a quaint and curious chest
And two trunks, these little maidens
Were at last superbly dressed.

And no mother could have scolded;
For they were a funny sight
As they stole down from the garret
And their doings came to light.

Then they went out from the front door,
All arrayed in olden style,
And the passers, on the sidewalks,
Had to stop and look and smile.

And they rang a dozen door-bells—
It was such a pleasant day—
Sent their cards up, all in earnest,
Miss and Mrs. Flyaway.

But a lady where they called last
Eyed the cards, and said: "That's queer.
Miss and Mrs. Flyaway?
How odd it is they should be here.

"Strangers they must be, that's certain;
But it's plain they've come to call.
I must treat them with politeness;
It won't do to laugh at all.

"That would be such shocking manners,
And against good common sense.
But I've peeped in. Oh! their bonnets!
They are pefectly immense!

"I suppose they must have faces,
Far behind in there, somewhere;
But I must not keep them waiting,
While I'm standing still to stare."

After trying to look sober,
Very sober, she went in—
This fine lady who was called on—
And in this way did begin:

"Quite an unexpected honor!"
Not a word more could she say;
And she sat and looked and laughed at
Miss and Mrs. Flyaway.

Ribbons of all kinds were hanging
From their bonnets, necks and waists;
But the colors were so blended
As to suit the nicest tastes.

And the dresses, worn by Grandma,
Over ninety years ago.
No, it was her mother wore them—
Grandma's mother, you must know.

Oh! she was a noble woman,
Welcomed in all drawing-rooms;
And her dresses, though they're laughed at,
Were preserved and called heirlooms.

Knowing that great-grandma wore them,
Miss and Mrs. Flyaway
Sat, with old-time smiles and graces,
And were witty, wise and gay.

Pretty soon, there came in, bowing,
A polite, but grave-faced Judge;
And he didn't grin or giggle,
Though his wife gave him a nudge.

"Ladies," said he, "you are charming.
Please excuse my simple way
Of expressing my true feelings,
Miss and Mrs. Flyaway.

"I am tired of the fashions;
For they're changing, every day.
I could wish the style of old times
You've brought back might only stay."

Then he showed them his grandfather's
Wedding-coat and garden hoe,
And some bracelets his grandmother
Wore around her arms of snow.

"White as snow," he said, "her arms were,
And her cheeks were soft and round;
And her feet, though they were little,
Could trip over miles of ground.

"My Grandfather loved her dearly,
Not because of little feet,
Nor for any other reason
More than this: she was so sweet."

And this Judge, with kingly manners,
Never made one rude remark,
Never asked the little ladies
If they came from Noah's ark.

But he talked of old-time people,
Real, old-fashioned, gracious folks,
Who were guilty of no actions,
To be hidden under cloaks;

Men and women who lived brave lives,
And who died like Christians, too.
Oh! I wish we could have been there,
With the Flyaways! Don't you?

Then the kingly entertainer
Brought out grapes of richest hue—
Purple, red, and almost black grapes—
From his garden where they grew;

And they all sat down and ate them
From some rich, old china plates;
Each one differed from the other;
Only two or three were mates.

China, pictures, and true kindness!
All so old, and yet so new.
Oh! I wish we could have been there,
With the Flyaways! Don't you?

## WHAT PIERRE WENT AFTER AND WHAT WENT AFTER PIERRE.

BY ELEANOR PUTNAM.

PIERRE LUBÉE was a bad boy. Was a bad boy, you perceive; but that was some time ago. He is a good boy now. A very different boy from what he was. He is now the sort of boy who wears glasses and has white hair; the sort of boy who tells long stories and walks with a cane; the sort of boy who has a dozen rosy children, more or less, climbing the back of his chair and swarming about his knee and noisily calling him "Grandfather."

But then he was a bad boy. He hated to bring in firewood or look after the baby for his mother. He hated to hoe or weed the garden for his father. He hated to help anybody, even himself; for he hated above all things to go to school in the lonely little school-house on the river road in the woods.

If one asked who stole the hens and turkeys from the farmers' poultry yards, who tied a string across the road on market day and tripped up the women with their baskets of eggs, who put pepper in old Père Unlacke's snuff-box, and shouted after poor hobbling Widow Michaud, old and lame,

"Mother Michaud! Mother Michaud!
Give her a broomstick, away she will go!"—

if one asked who did any or all of these bad things, the reply was always sure to be:

"It is Pierre, wicked Pierre Lubée. He is truly a son of the evil one. It cannot be beaten out of him. He is bewitched."

They were ignorant people in the village where Pierre lived, and believed in all manner of silly stories of witches, ghosts and folk of that sort. When Pierre said that Mother Michaud was a witch they did not tell him, as they should have done, that there were no witches and that Mother Michaud was only a lame and palsied old creature who needed kindness and charity instead of mocking words. No; they only shook their heads and looked mysterious; for Mother Michaud had no teeth, her nose and chin nearly met, she lived in a lonely house in the woods with her fowls and her black cat, and she shook her head as she walked and mumbled words that nobody could understand; and all these things the Canadian village folk counted as signs of a true witch.

One evening in the Autumn Pierre came

n to his supper with a very sly look in his big black eyes. His mother noticed it as she stepped about briskly, filling the wooden bowls with piping hot cabbage soup. His father noticed it, too, as he sat mending an ox goad, and he pointed significantly to a bundle of rods which hung within easy reach above the fire.

"What wickedness art plotting now, Pierre?" he asked. "Mind thyself well, or thou knowest what thou'lt get in the morning."

Pierre made no reply, and after eating his supper spent a very harmless and innocent evening playing at cat's cradle with his little sister Margot on the floor of the cabin before the snapping fire. At eight o'clock he went, like a model boy, to bed.

"Thou seest we wronged the lad," said Pierre's mother as she undressed little Margot. "He has been good all the evening. It is only that he has a merry eye. Is it not so, my friend?"

"He has the evil one in him," grunted the father, as he rose to put away his pipe. "But mind, I will beat it out of him yet, as long as there are rods left in the forest."

By nine o'clock Pierre's father and mother were snoring loudly in their bed in the warm kitchen corner. Pierre himself slept in a tiny loft which was reached by a ladder from below. In the end of this loft was a small window, and just under the window was the little shed where Pierre's father kept his cow and the sleepy old donkey, "Cosette."

At nine by the village clock, if one had been watching, one might have seen the naughty Pierre creeping softly out of the little loft window, warmly dressed, and making no noise at all with his bare, brown feet. Once on top of the shed, it was an easy jump to the ground, and once on the ground, away flew Pierre, like the wind, down the long, white road, neither stopping nor turning till he reached a certain gray milestone under a pine tree. Here he stopped and whistled shrilly two or three times, and, receiving no answer, mounted the milestone, and, dangling his feet against the cold granite, proceeded to wait for somebody who did not come. It was a nipping and chilly night, and presently Pierre began to grow impatient.

"I shall not wait for him any longer," he declared, slipping down from his seat. "He ought to have been here half an hour ago. Well, it's his own loss. I don't care."

But he did care. The thing he was going to do did not seem to him half as good fun as he hastened alone through the silent Canadian woods, the cold stinging him and the trees casting strange shadows before him, as it would have seemed had Martin Trudeau been with him to giggle and chuckle and keep him company.

However, Pierre was not the boy to give a thing up just because he happened to be a trifle cold and lonesome, so he kept on along the road, whistling to keep his courage up, and running, as any other boy might have done, as he passed the empty schoolhouse, which was so commonplace by day but so oddly "scarey" by night.

At last he left the road, and, striking off across the frosty fields, soon reached a small, black house, which stood on the edge of the wood. Here lived the poor old Widow Michaud with her hens and her black cat. She did not mind the loneliness. People only meant unkindness to her as a general thing. As to the wild creatures of the woods, they would not come very near a house; and she did not fear them at all.

Pierre had no need of creeping softly here. There was no danger of waking deaf old Mother Michaud, and she kept no dog. It was the very safest place in all the world for a boy who was going to be funny. And Pierre was going to be very funny; and he called this one of the best jokes he ever made.

Was it not funny to creep close to the house and, pulling up the little row of cabbages that Mother Michaud had planted and tended herself, old and feeble as she was, to stamp upon them and tear them in pieces and utterly destroy them? Was it not funny to tie a strong twine across the cabin door, that the lame, half-blind old woman might stumble and perhaps (oh! joy!) fall headlong when she came out in the morning? Surely both of these things were very funny; but the funniest thing of all was when Pierre crept to the old apple tree and stole Mother Michaud's one turkey gobbler from its perch. Pierre said it had no business roosting out-of-doors anyway, and that the old witch might have known something would get it. Perhaps this was true; but Mother Michaud found the gobbler stubborn to manage, and Saturday would be market day, and then she planned to sell him; so she left him to his tree in peace.

But alas for the gobbler! Pierre was not afraid of him. It was of no use for him to glare at Pierre, nor to distend his scarlet wattles, nor draw his feathery shoulders up about his ears. Pierre had him off the tree and swung him about and twisted the breath out of his body before the old bird really knew what was the matter; and, this being the main object of Pierre's visit to Mother Michaud, he now slung the limp and humbled gobbler over his shoulder and set off at a lively pace across the fields to the highroad.

"I must hide him somewhere," said Pierre to himself, as he hastened along, "and then to-morrow night we'll all get in Banot's stone barn and roast him. That will be great fun. I've a great mind, though, not to let Martin come. He's mean; leave me to do all the work, and then think that he's going to get all the"—

Pierre never finished this sentence. He stopped quite short in what he was saying, and he stopped quite short in the middle of the road. He seemed to have heard something that somehow did not please him. It was a cry somewhere across the fields and in the woods; a cry like something between a snarl and a bark. Only once it sounded, and then everything was still again; but Pierre knew what it meant only too well; for he had heard such cries before.

"Wolves!" said Pierre. And then away he sped down the long road at a much smarter trot than he had been going, as you may well believe. Thud, thud, thud, went his bare feet on the ground; and thud, thud, thud, went his heart as it knocked against his side. Fast as he flew he did not go so fast that he failed to hear another dismal, long-drawn howl in the dusky woods on his left, and presently this was echoed on the right. Hungry howls they were, and, although wolves are cowardly creatures, and wait for the pack to gather before attacking anybody in an open road, yet they would not have much fear of one small boy; and this knowledge gave added swiftness to Pierre's bare feet, and made his heavily throbbing heart throb yet more heavily, till it sounded in the boy's own ears like the beating of a drum. Afterward it seemed to Pierre a strange and unheard of stupidity on his part that he did not once think of climbing a tree. There were certainly plenty of them, and some of them were good trees to climb; but the truth was that fright had dulled Pierre's commonly sharp wit, and his only idea was to run like the wind straight on, and leave the wolves behind him.

The whining howls were growing nearer now, and there were more of them. Pierre was certain that he heard one in that thicket at his left by the very border of the road. On rushed the frantic boy. His hat had gone, he stumbled and nearly fell, but recovered himself and flew on wildly; for he saw in the edge of the wood two spots, like glowing coals of fire, and only far too well did he know what they were.

And now, behind him, one or two shadowy figures left their lurking places in the bushes and crossed the moonlit road. Things began not to look quite so funny to Pierre as they had done. The laugh would have been quite on the side of old Mother Michaud could she have seen him then.

Two good miles it was from the old woman's cabin to Pierre's home. Two miles! And he had scarcely traveled one of them. The glowing eyes were now more than two, and the wolves, grown braver as their number increased, no longer lurked and skulked, but boldly took the road behind Pierre. He gasped and panted and almost strangled in his awful fear. It seemed to him that already he felt the hot breath from those horrid mouths on his bare heels. Just then he happened to have a lucky thought. Without pausing an instant in his flight, he flung the poor old gobbler behind him among the wolves. It was only a drop in the bucket, still it delayed the snarling, fighting crew and gave Pierre one minute before they were following at his heels again. One precious minute, and in that minute the old schoolhouse was in sight. It no longer looked "scarey" to Pierre; it looked like hope of life and safety if he could only reach it. He wondered if the teacher could have been so gloriously careless as to forget to lock the door. He sprang at it, and gave it a frantic shake. It was locked. He shook again; he flung himself wildly against it with all the strength he could muster. The frail old lock snapped and gave way, allowing Pierre to fall inward, nearly flat on the floor. The door always had a trick of sagging on its hinges, and this rough treatment did not better it. Pierre pulled and jerked; but it was no use. The door stuck stubbornly, two-thirds open. The pointed noses and gleaming eyes were on the very doorstone. Pierre cast one wild look about the room and saw —the stove.

It was a tall, old-fashioned wood stove, like an enormous bandbox, the top raising like a cover. Swift as a lightning flash Pierre darted across the room and lifted the stove cover. The wolves were all about him now; one snapped at his bare heel as he climbed the stove; but up he scrambled and down he dropped inside, sending a great cloud of ashes above his head. One dark paw was already resting on the edge of the stove when, bang, down came the cover, and the sound was answered by a wild howl of pain and rage and baffled hunger from the red throats of the hideous crew, as they leaped and sprang vainly about the friendly old stove, with Pierre inside it.

Never, so long as he lives, even if he chance to live to be a hundred, will Pierre forget that night. Half strangled with ashes and nearly fainting with fatigue and fright, his chief feeling was yet an overpowering sense of thankfulness. Tears softened his sharp black eyes, and, running down, made furrows in the soot with which his face was masked. The wolves, though baffled and disgusted, were not yet totally disheartened. Ranged in a circle about the stove, they sat, with their pointed noses in the air, snarling and howling dismally. Now and again they grew impatient, and leaped and snapped. Every few minutes they sniffed hungrily at the open-worked draft hole in front and vainly tried to insert eager paws in the small spaces. Then again would come the long-drawn, injured howl, as if the wolves would say:

"Really, Pierre, don't you think you've kept us waiting here about as long as politeness will allow? It may be a very good joke to you, Pierre, but please consider how hungry we are, and how long you've kept us waiting already. It is certainly quite time you came out."

However, Pierre thought otherwise, and did not accept the invitation. Safe among the ashes he sat and waited for morning, and devoutly vowed to his patron saint that if he ever reached home alive and well this should be the end of his evil tricks and wicked doings.

It was not until the gray of early morning that the wolves, alarmed either by some fancied noise without or by the growth of daylight, reluctantly stole away. It was not until broad sunrise that Pierre ventured to believe that they were really and truly gone. Softly he left his sheltering stove, and, creeping to the door, peeped out. The road laid still and empty in the frosty silence of the Autumn morning. White, cold rime lay on leaves and grasses by the roadside. The sun above struggled bravely through the trees and sent bright yellow shafts down to the damp gray earth.

Pierre left the schoolhouse and darted down the road. There was nobody astir as yet, not even the men who went out to the forest chopping. Swift as the wind Pierre fled down the wood road. A thin curl of smoke rose from the chimney of his father's cabin as he drew near, showing that the family were already awake and at work. How safe and pleasant it looked to poor Pierre with the cat on the sunny doorstone and Cosette's mild gray face peeping out of her stable window.

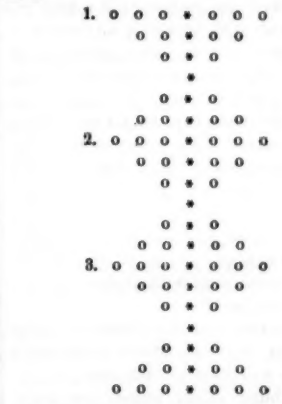
Little it mattered to Pierre that he had the beating promised by his father the night before; that was a mere trifle not worth mentioning. It was of no consequence, either, that his mother made him carry to old Dame Michaud his own clever little bantam hen, who laid every day a pretty pink egg. These things were nothing. When a boy has felt the hot breath of a wolf on his bare heels, small things like these others are of no account. Among the school children Pierre was quite a hero, and had to tell his story again and again; and as for the rusty old stove it found itself suddenly quite famous. The school-teacher reported that Pierre Lubèe was a better boy ever after his adventure. Not that he became a model all at once; for that is too much to expect; but it is certainly true that he tried to be better and left off playing wicked jokes upon poor and helpless people, and Mother Michaud, at least, had reason to bless the night spent by Pierre Lubèe in the schoolhouse stove.

## PUZZLEDOM.

*Communications for this department should be addressed "Puzzles," THE INDEPENDENT, New York.*

### THREE HOUR-GLASSES.

A WORD of nineteen letters down the center, meaning not in accordance with the constitution.



*Upper Hour-glass:* 1, one who rebukes; 2, one who gives; 3, one; 4, a vowel; 5, a number; 6, to prepare work; 7, preserving with salt.

*Second Hour-glass:* 1, the last of the first hour-glass; 2, a part of the ox prepared for food; 3, an Indian tribe; 4, a vowel; 5, devoured; 6, newly married; 7, from end to end.

*Third Hour-glass:* 1, the last of the second; 2, inclines; 3, a fairy; 4, a consonant; 5, a knot; 6, to change; 7, an animal making a loud noise.

### PLANT PUZZLE.

The asterisks represent the parts of plants, and the ciphers the added letters.

1. * * * *, o. A rabbit.
2. * * * *, o o o. Add half of a place of worship, and make a cross-bow of wood in a shaft.
3. * * *, o o. Add two-thirds of a precious stone and make a puddle or plash.
4. * * *, o o o o o o. Add a structure and make a draw-bridge.
5. * * * *, o o. Add the middle of a heifer and make a Persian bird.
6. * * *, o o o. Add to obtain and make a bag, with its contents.
7. * * * *, o o o o o. Add one who chews and swallows and make an animal of peculiar appetite.
8. * * * * *, o. Add a vowel and make a political party of France in the seventeenth century.
9. * * * * *, o o o. Add three-quarters of a boy's out-of-doors plaything and make a rare mineral, occurring in masses.
10. * * * * *, o o o o o. Add a lovely characteristic and make an unlovely character.
11. * * * *, o o o o. Add four-sevenths of impetuous and make not genuine.
12. * * * * *, o o. Add half of a liquor and make a potter's wheel.
13. * * * * *, o o. Add two-thirds of finis and make settled pay.
14. * * * * *, o. A small poniard.
15. * * * *, o o o o. Add an open vessel and make a boat used on American rivers.

### WORDS BEHEADED AND CURTAILED.

1. Behead and curtail an animal, and leave a number.
2. To keep superiority, and leave above.
3. Having listened to, and leave a part of the head.
4. To have knowledge of, and leave the present.
5. consumed, and leave a small enclosure.
6. Presented to the view, and leave to what degree.
7. Increases in size, and leave a riotous noise.
8. To frighten, and leave a vehicle.
9. Satisfied to the full, and leave having eaten.
10. Shut fast, and leave not to win.

11. Spaces, and leave a delicate texture.
12. A part of time, and leave a prognostic.
13. Trips, and leave a fall.

WALLACE R.

CENTRAL ACROSTIC.

Cross-words, containing a word of three letters, the center letter of which forms the descending names of two prominent men.

```
o o * o o
o o * o o
o o * o o
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o o * o o
o o * o o
o o * o o
o o * o o
o o * o o
o o * o o
o o * o o
o o * o o
```

1. Cross-word, a manufacturer of a writing article; 2, buying and selling; 3, a fruit; 4, an artisan; 5, dexterous; 6, to lose blood; 7, boasts; 8, a good thing if used well; 9, metallic veins; 10, the effect of dampness; 11, to expiate; 12, overcome with anger; 13, swine; 14, places for Winter amusement.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF JULY 24TH.

FISH PUZZLE.

1. Trout; 2, cramp; 3, sword; 4, dace; 5, shark; 6, herring; 7, shad; 8, drum; 9, skate; 10, globe; 11, smelt; 12, climb; 13, flying.

CENTRAL WORD PUZZLE.

B r o w n
C r o w n
D r o w n
F r o w n
G r o w n

HOUR-GLASS OF ANIMALS.

C a m e l
D o g
o
A s s
S h e e p

# Selections.

## THE SPECTER HARVEST.

BY THE REV. J. B. BITTENGER.

FAR beyond the seared eyeballs,
Stretching like a horrid main,
Like a sea of Sodom, surging,
Wanes the cursed harvest plain.

Ages upon hopeless ages
Move those reapers o'er that plain,
But within ten thousand sickles
Gathers not a single grain.

In the morning, for the evening
Of the weary day they sigh;
In the evening still their groan is,
"Would to God the morn were nigh."

But upon that field of sorrow
Ne'er shall rise another day;
From its brazen sky is taken
Sun and moon and stars for aye.

Reaping onward, reaping ever,
Reaping till their latest breath,
They shall gather to their bosoms
Sheaves of darkness and of death.

When illimitable acres
Have been garnered to their store
Wan and weary, on its ashes
They shall feed forevermore.

After countless ages toiling
'Neath that flaming, sunless dome,
Sadly asked each weary spirit:
"Shall we have no harvest home?

"Must we feed upon these ashes?
Must we sigh this gloom away?
Must we reap these countless acres
With our specter-sickles—say?"

Then across that horrid harvest
Came this chilling, thrilling breath:
"Ye have sown unto corruption,
Ye shall reap eternal death.

"Reap it with those phantom sickles;
Reap it till your latest breath;
Reap it through the gloom of ages.
Reap! This is the second death."

Bent again those spirits over,
When had ceased the chilly breath;
Slowly moved again each sickle
O'er that harvest field of death.

With no ray of light above them,
With no ray of hope within,
Darkly reaped each spirit onward,
Reaping endless death for sin.

## EMINENT NOVELISTS.

A LITERARY journal recently asked its readers to send in a slip containing the names of the six most eminent living novelists. Three hundred and eighteen votes were received, with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| William D. Howells | 76 |
| William Black | 73 |
| Henry James | 64 |
| George W. Cable | 43 |
| Wilkie Collins | 31 |
| Julian Hawthorne | 27 |

This may be accepted, perhaps, as the average novel-reader's estimate of contemporary writers of fiction, and it is somewhat reassuring, considering the amount of trash that has a wide circulation, to find no name among the six which does not represent the better work of the time, although even the best work of any of these novelists can hardly be entitled to permanent popularity. It is somewhat surprising, perhaps, to find two names omitted which are destined, in the opinions of the best critics, to be long remembered; but the popular contemporary verdict on literary matters is notoriously inadequate. And this accounts for the omission of Shorthouse, the author of "John Inglesant," and of Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," from the list cited above.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

## NORWEGIAN HEAD-DRESSES.

THE most common head-dress of the Norwegian women consists of a simple kerchief of cotton, sometimes of silk, embroidered at the corners. It is doubled, folded over the head, and tied under the chin. In sunny weather it is allowed to project over the forehead, so as to shield the face from the sun. The corner which hangs down behind shows the embroidered pattern, and protects the neck and the back of the head. In the neighborhood of Bergen, however, more elaborate head-dresses are seen. The patterns are various, but they are all more or less picturesque. In most cases they consist of a crown of white dimity, held out by a light but stiff board. Both the kerchief and the red tapes by which it is tied hang down the back almost to the waist. In keeping with this is the blue bodice, worn over a white blouse, and held in its place by red and yellow shoulder straps. Still more characteristic and imposing are the bridal crowns worn in some parts of the country, particularly in the Bergen province, and in Thelemarken, where the primitive customs of the country are still preserved, though in other parts they are rapidly disappearing before the inevitable advance of civilization. These crowns are very elaborate and, on the whole, uncomfortable-looking erections. They are profusely decorated with inexpensive gems; but, tawdry as they often are, they are sacredly preserved as heirlooms, and are proudly shown by their possessors to their children and grandchildren, as titles to honor, if not to nobility.


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# Farm and Garden.

[*The Agricultural Editor will be glad to receive any practical hints, suggestions or information that will make this department more valuable to those of our subscribers who feel specially interested.*]

## THE COMING RURAL FAIRS.

BY D. D. T. MOORE.

The season for holding the annual fairs of our various agricultural and kindred associations is rapidly approaching, and we trust all readers of The Independent who are specially interested will make early arrangements not only to attend, but contribute to the display in at least one exhibition. It is now in order for farmers, horticulturists, artisans, and others engaged in industrial pursuits—not excepting the wives and daughters of ruralists, and those of villagers as well—to make timely preparation for the exhibition of some of the results of their industry, skill, and taste in competition with those of near and distant producers of like intelligence and progressive tendencies. The increase of agricultural societies and clubs has been so great during the past two or three decades that, in most populous sections of the country, either a state, county, or more local industrial exhibition is easily accessible, so that almost any one disposed to display specimens of his or her cultivation, management, or handiwork, need not lack for favorable opportunity. This is not only true in regard to our own state, but also of several in the East and West, some of the latter excelling the former in both the number and quality of their rural and other industrial exhibitions. For example, comparatively young as is the state of Iowa, it is credited with having more well-organized agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, and the like, than any other commonwealth in the Union.

Many people who take pleasure in "going to the fair" are prone to neglect the incumbent duty of contributing thereto something which would add to the interest, variety, or value of the display, and thus render the general exhibition more attractive and instructive to others in attendance. Most sensible people who attend fairs do so chiefly for the purpose of obtaining useful information about rural matters; and they should be willing to impart the like by contributing what they may to one or more departments, and explaining their modes of culture and management. The true way to benefit one another on such occasions is to compare products and experiences, and to give the results of experiments, both successes and failures. But those who propose joining in the good work the ensuing Autumn by becoming exhibitors and instructors, have no time to spare; for the fair season (August, September, and October) is coming on apace—like the "ides of November," when the politicians are to have a grand display of the workings of their "rings" and "machines"—and, hence, whatever is to be done toward making a good exhibit and winning prizes must not be delayed. If not already done, it is imperatively necessary to decide soon as to what animals and articles shall be exhibited; for at many fairs entries are required to be made in advance. For example, the entry books of our own state fair (to be held at Elmira, Sept. 4th—10th) will close Aug. 5th, so that those who wish to exhibit thereat must act promptly. Several other state and many prominent local societies have, of late years, adopted the plan of closing their entry books some weeks or days before the exhibition, and, hence, all interested should at once give attention to the making of proper entries, as well as to having articles and animals in readiness for display at the times announced for the opening of the fairs they attend.

As a rule, the nearest local fairs should be given the preference by farmers and villagers. Though not so attractive, extensive, or largely attended as national, state, and provincial shows, they are more conveniently reached, and may be rendered very useful and entertaining. It costs comparatively little, in time or money, to make a display at a local exhibition, and farmers, villagers and suburban residents can afford to take their families along to enjoy the rural fair and festival. And if no demoralizing features are allowed, all corrupting innovations being strictly prohibited, the occasion may be made one of profitable instruction and pleasant recreation, as well as of social reunion and enjoyment. As the writer has said aforetimes, there can be no question as to the benefits derivable from properly conducted rural exhibitions. But in various sections our fairs have been brought into disrepute by the managers permitting such objectionable and corrupting matters as horse-racing, demoralizing side shows, gambling, and the sale of intoxicants. Those who very properly object to these features should work for their suppression. The plain duty of every progressive rural citizen is to attend the meetings and fairs of his society, and exert his influence in favor of the best men for officers and the proper management of its exhibitions. This is the true course to pursue, instead of keeping aloof, as many good men do, and afterward complaining of faults of omission or commission in program and management, which their presence, voice and influence might have prevented. The best way to institute reform in societies where it has become necessary is for right-thinking ruralists to manage their own organizations, and not allow sportsmen, speculators and politicians to either occupy prominent official positions or control the exhibitions.

But, returning to the main purpose of this article, we again urge all readers engaged in rural and kindred pursuits to attend at least one of the coming fairs, and aid in making it creditable. Let us not only have fine and large displays of the choicest products and manufacturers, but such exemplary management as will reflect credit upon all participants. It is a worthy work, in which people of all parties and sects may heartily unite, and we trust the Autumnal rural fairs of 1884 will excel those of any preceding year in numbers, extent and excellence of exhibits, and usefulness to the people and the country.

In the Country, July 23d, 1884.

## SUMMER NOTES.

BY GEO. E. KNAPP.

### SMALL FRUITS.

Among a large proportion of amateur fruit growers there seems to exist an antipathy for thorough cultivation of their plants. Why it is so we cannot conceive unless it be that love of ease (laziness) or indifference to the welfare of their plants after fruiting is the cause, as the neglect is more noticeable after the fruiting season. Perhaps this is the correct solution.

It is indeed strange why one cannot devote a small portion of his time and a little care for the benefit of the plants whose luscious fruit has been so much enjoyed the past season.

An hour's work daily will suffice to keep the plants in the best possible condition, and it will repay you an hundred-fold the following season for all the care bestowed upon them.

We offer a few hints, which we trust the reader will follow, and thereby secure the best results.

Strawberry plants should be carefully weeded, and the soil between the rows stirred often and thoroughly; naturally, the vitality of the plant is somewhat exhausted by excessive fruiting, and must be renewed by an application of well-rotted compost spaded in between the rows. As Winter approaches cover the plants with a mulch of light material, straw, cornstalks, etc., which insures protection from the cold and enables the plants to retain the necessary moisture at the roots.

Raspberries and blackberries should also receive clean cultivation and good care. The canes that are to bear fruit next season should be pinched off at four feet for the former and five to six feet for the latter. Cut away all shoots as they appear, if you desire fruit in abundance, as they absorb the nourishment which should be retained by the parent plant.

Currants, gooseberries and grapes require as much care as other plants. If the fruit sets thick remove the inferior bunches, thus enabling the remainder to arrive at full maturity and perfection. After the fruiting season remove the dead wood, and from currants and gooseberries cut out the weakest canes from the center of the bush. Around these bushes spade in to the depth of a foot or more a quantity of coal ashes for a space of three feet around the plant.

Should the currant worm appear, dust the bush with white hellebore, first sprinkling the plant so that the powder may adhere to it.

Old bones placed under the ground at the base of the grape vines is an excellent fertilizer.

In conclusion, let us impress on the mind of the reader that the best results are obtained by stirring the soil around the plants often and thoroughly.

### POT-GROWN STRAWBERRIES.

Setting potted strawberry plants is of comparatively recent introduction, and therefore a brief description of the methods of growing and planting, as well as the advantages gained by setting them, may be of use to our readers at this time. Like many other advances made in horticultural pursuits, pot-grown strawberries have been warred against unceasingly by those who should have welcomed their advent as a new source of revenue. The advantages they possess over layer plants are too plainly seen to admit of any long discussions against them.

In growing potted plants, as in all other stock, there are nurserymen who send out plants not properly grown nor properly packed, and, under such circumstances, they are not worth so much as well-grown layer plants.

The *modus operandi* of growing potted strawberry plants is as follows: After the fruiting season is past, and when the parent plant puts out runners, prepare a number of two-inch pots filled with fine earth; select the strongest runners and sink the pot in the ground to the level of the earth, press the crown of the runner into the pot, when it at once commences to throw out roots. In the course of ten days to two weeks the pot is completely filled with well-grown and healthy roots; the runner is then separated from the parent plant, the pot taken up and the new plant removed from it, with the ball of earth adhering to the roots, and set out.

Any one who has strawberry plants can, after a little practice, grow all the potted plants needed at a small expense, and that will answer their purpose full as well as those obtained from a nursery.

The advantages of pot-grown plants over layers, is that they may be set out at any time desired—in the hottest and dryest weather—with the loss of scarcely a plant; and a good crop of the largest and finest berries can be had the following season. We advise our readers to try them.

Little Silver, N. J.

## TREATMENT OF COPIOUS MILKING COWS.

A large development of the milk organs, with a corresponding yield of milk, is very desirable in a cow; but, like all other good things, it has its drawbacks. These are the inevitable trouble before and after calving, and the danger of garget or milk fever; but these risks can always be avoided by judicious and careful management. It is not impossible for a dairyman to get through 25 or 30 years of experience with cows without having any accident or trouble in any way whatever with his cows at the most critical periods; yet some have frequent bad luck (?)—as it is termed—at such times with their best cows. I have always believed that "bad luck" should be a synonym for carelessness, neglect, and bad management, and that good or bad luck is the result of one's own carefulness or mistakes. It is especially so in regard to the management of cows, especially the heavy milkers and those which are hard to dry off, and also with young heifers with their first calves; and the management of the latter should be precisely the same in principle as that of the former. The greatest trouble with heavy milkers approaching the period of calving is in reducing the flow of milk. A good deal of unnecessary trouble, however, is borrowed in this direction. It is a popular idea that it is indispensable that the cow should be dried off before she calves, chiefly for the reason that otherwise the calf will suffer. With ordinary cows there is no difficulty in this matter, because the milk secretion begins to fail almost as soon as the cow becomes pregnant, and the trouble is rather to retain the flow of milk than to lessen it. But with copious and persistent milkers, which keep on milking, the owner becomes alarmed when the time has passed at which the other cows are dry, and imagines all sorts of mischief. Now it is simply a question of adequate feeding and nutrition whether a cow can keep on milking and produce a strong, healthy calf, or not; for there is no draft whatever on the system that cannot be supplied and made up by proper food. If the food is of the right kind and of sufficient quantity, there is no reason whatever for the owner to make any special efforts to dry the cow. Usually the milk secretion is small, varying from three to fourteen ounces of solid matter, of which a large part is fat, so that there is no special necessity for any very great change in the feeding excepting to supply the needed phosphates and the nitrogen for the building up of the frame of the calf. The kind of food most required is bran, which is rich in these two elements, as indeed in all the elements of both milk and blood, which in point of fact, consist essentially of the very same substances, and two pounds of bran would amply supply all the material required for the perfection of the fœtus.

The great mischief is done by unwise efforts to dry up the cow, under the impression that some great injury will happen unless the flow of milk is stopped. I have known farmers and dairymen to bathe the udder with a solution of alum, a decoction of oak or willow bark, and even give these deleterious substances to the cow for the purpose of drying the milk. At times they succeed in arresting the flow; but they do so only by producing an attack of garget, with all its accompanying mischiefs. Nothing should ever be applied to the udder outwardly for such a purpose as this. If one wants to stop a stream, the flow must be arrested at its source; by damming it the flow is simply turned in another direction, and this is precisely what is done in efforts to stop the milk by outward applications. The udder may be contracted or the contents may be absorbed, as when iodine is used; but the milk is merely thrown back into the blood with the effect of producing inflammation and congestion of the glands, and serious injury is caused. The milk may be stopped by reducing the food; but this is injurious, because the calf may suffer instead of the milk secretion. The only way is to rely upon Nature, supplying such food as is required and giving no other. Corn meal, and especially cotton-seed meal, should be avoided; bran only should be used, and this should be given dry; and whatever milk is produced should be drawn with regularity, the udder being drained perfectly dry every time. It is not safe to leave a little milk in the udder in the hope of drying the cow. This will not do with large milkers, as it clogs the milk ducts and engorges the very small secreting lobules of the glands, which, during milking, are in active stimulation, and thus gives these very sensitive organs a severe shock, which may result in an attack of garget or pave the way for milk fever. It is best not to make any effort whatever to check the milk secretion, but at the same time not to encourage it by the use of sloppy food; also to avoid all inflammatory tendencies by refraining from highly carbonaceous and nitrogenous food, as the oil meals, or any grain food excepting bran. The whole system should be kept loose, free and cool, if necessary, by the use of small doses of Epsom or Glauber salts; for costiveness may easily be the precursor of serious mischief. Lastly, all fussing should be avoided; the cow should not be annoyed by extra care or worrisome attentions, but having done all that is wise, and avoided all that is otherwise, the owner of the valuable animal should leave the rest to Nature, which is the best physician and nurse, after all, if we do not foolishly interfere with her.

For a month before calving the milk is not fit for food, as it contains so much saline matter as to give it a strong salty flavor. As the time of calving approaches, the milk changes in character and the udder becomes more solid; but if the milk is drawn regularly there will be little danger of harm from this last change, and the alteration of the udder to its new condition will take place gradually and safely.—Henry Stewart, *in "The Rural New Yorker."*

## CAN HORSES TRAVEL UNSHOD?

Whether shoeing is necessary or not remains to be tested to the satisfaction of the majority. Some believe that shoes cannot be dispensed with on the cobble stones of the cities, but are inclined to the opinion that shoes are not altogether necessary on soft, sandy, or light, gravelly roads. In Chicago a gentleman neglected to shoe his horse, and allowed it to work on the cobble stones. At first the feet became somewhat sore, and the hoofs cracked and seemed very brittle. In time, however, the hoofs began to harden in texture, became callous to the hard usage, until now the owner declares he would not use shoes again under any circumstances. Just here we desire to call attention to the subject. If the feet, by direct contact with the earth, improve, and the tenderness and brittleness of the hoof is changed, it may be possible that those who have attempted to work their horses unshod have become alarmed at what they supposed lameness, when a little patience would have demonstrated the method as feasible. Any one who is accustomed to wearing shoes finds it very inconvenient to walk barefooted for a few days; but after a short time the feet become insensible to substances with which they come in contact, and one then easily manages to walk on the stones, gravel, in the sand, water, or even upon sharp substances without the least difficulty. Thus it may be with horses, when the shoes are removed. They will find walking awkward, and the feet may become sore; but after a lapse of time they will be able to pull over the worst kinds of roads.

So far as our own opinions are concerned, we have not given the matter a test; but the experience of those who have tried working horses without shoes cannot be ignored. It will be hard to convince most persons that shoeless horses are able to endure the hard cobble stones, but that horses may work upon good country roads is within the limit of possibility. It would not be a troublesome experiment if farmers should put the matter to a test by leaving the shoes off one or two for comparison. If we could work our horses anywhere without shoes, it would be a great saving in the course of a year, not only financially, but from the inconveniences so often experienced when horses are to be shod during a busy time.—*Field and Fireside.*

## CHICKEN CHOLERA.

This fatal disease among our flocks has baffled the skill of nearly all the scientists and poultry men in the country; but of late years it has been treated more successfully than formerly. When the fowls are dissected, it is usually found that the liver is enlarged, dark green, full of dark blood, congested, and usually very tender and easily crushed in the hand. The gizzard is soft, sometimes much smaller than natural, and contains half-digested food. The crop and intestines are often full of sour, fermenting food, and ulcerated. The condition of the liver is the main thing to be noted. Of course the brain, nerves and lungs are more or less congested, full of darker blood than usual, and the heart perhaps enlarged. The liver is not only the organ most changed, but seems to be the first attacked. It comes suddenly; in some cases a fowl well to-day may be dead to-morrow, and a whole flock may be thus rapidly carried off. The discharges are thought by some authorities to be decisive. These are mild at first, and yellowish green, or like "sulphur and water," becoming thinner, greener and more frothy as the disease goes on. The breathing becomes heavy and fast, the crop

fills with mucus and wind, the food is not digested, the eyes close, and in a few hours the fowl dies. There is weakness, sometimes extreme; the fowl may not be able to stand well. It does not plume itself, and has a general sleepy, moping appearance. At a later period the dark, thickened blood may turn the comb and wattles dark. There is much fever, great thirst, and a rapid, weak pulse. It is highly contagious, and often attacks the whole flock.

In regard to remedies, there are legions of them. Messrs. Adams & Brother, the well-known poultry dealers of Chicago, who have a large poultry farm at Waukegan, often have as many as four or five thousand fowls together at one time. They feared the disease, and made up their minds to try experiments in order to settle such matters before beginning too extensively. Whenever they could procure a sick fowl they did so, and placed it in the yard with hundreds of others. Of course these gentlemen had no rouble in introducing cholera, roup and all the diseases to which chicken flesh is heir; but that was exactly what they craved, and they began to see what they could do under the circumstances. After fighting the disease with roup pills and cholera cures at fifty cents a box, they concluded that doctoring individual chickens out of thousands did not pay, nor did pills at such high prices. They now laugh at cholera and roup. They found that by combining two ounces each of rosin, alum, sulphur and red pepper, and adding it to four quarts of scalded meal for every twenty-five fowls, they not only cured the sick ones, but prevented its spread. For roup, they use asafetida, ginger, and red pepper. But they keep their fowls strictly clean, even washing out the quarters frequently. They now believe they can keep as many fowls together as they desire.

It is recommended that those fowls that are too sick to eat should receive a pill composed as follows: Blue mass, ninety grains; pulverized camphor, twenty-five grains; cayenne pepper, thirty grains; pulverized rhubarb, forty-eight grains; laudanum, sixty drops. Mix and make into sixty pills. After a short while, give half a teaspoonful of castor oil. Feed only soft food until the fowls are strong enough to move about, and put a little copperas in the drinking water.

## HOW TO GET RID OF MOLES.

The ground mole has been for a long time a constant source of annoyance to gardeners and farmers, and the question has often been asked, "is there no way of getting rid of this pest without the tedious process of trapping it?" which, at best, is only a partial relief. To this question I answer, yes. The remedy I have known for many years, and I wish to give the public the benefit of it through the columns of the *Gardeners' Monthly*. Like everything else that is given gratis, perhaps some will be found to deny or contradict the good effect of this remedy; but I challenge contradiction and demand a fair test from the public. One pint of the seed of the castor oil bean (*Ricinus communis*, or *Palma Christi*) is sufficient to clear any garden of an acre or less for the season, if properly dropped in their runs, which is simply to thrust the forefinger into the mole hill and then drop a bean there, which he will be sure to eat next time he comes along, at the same time covering up the hole made by the finger with a bit of earth, chip, stone, or clod, so as to make the run tight as before and keep out the light. This plan I have found effectual in all gardens where I have tried it. It is not quite so satisfactory in grass lands, because it is often hard to find all their runs in the grass. Also, in planting corn in fields where this pest abounds, if a seed be dropped occasionally in the hill along with the corn, the mole will eat the bean in preference to the corn; and, as sure as he eats it, that is the last of him. If this plan be adopted when the moles first begin to run, which is generally after the garden is made and nicely planted, they are easily got rid of, and no trap of any kind need ever be introduced into the garden. This saves much time, labor and annoyance.—T. Bennett, *in "Gardeners' Monthly."*

## CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

There are but few plants more satisfactory in their season than chrysanthemums. We could not do without geraniums, coleus and the many other decorative plants of Summer, but chrysanthemums, coming into bloom as they do after the Summer months are past, occupy a place peculiarly their own. They are easily grown planted out-of-doors in the Spring; and even when wanted in pots in the Fall, the planting out is no hinderance, as they can easily be lifted and potted before they come into flower. To get bushy specimens with abundance of bloom, the plants should be pinched in as they grow. From June until the first of August, the stopping of the growth by pinching off the points, may be continued. By that time the plants will be quite bushy, and should be let grow on to form flower buds. Chrysanthemums love moisture and rich soil. The former keeps the leaves perfect, and prevents the plants becoming bare of leaves below, generally the sure sign of starvation, from the lack of water or good food. When desired for indoor decoration, dig them up about the first of October, pot them and water them well, and place in the shade for a few days, after which they may be treated as ordinary plants are. The Summer season is when these plants need attention to their wants. For this care they amply reward us in November.—*Germantown Independent.*

A farmer's wife thus suggests, through the *Orange County Farmer*, the idea of canning milk, which may in some cases be desirable, as, for instance, to bridge over a dairy drought: "Visiting a farm, a few years ago, some excellent coffee upon the table disclosed the presence of cream. This surprised me; for I knew the cows were dry, and there were no very near neighbors. I asked, and the answer was, 'Oh! that is canned milk.' Since then I have done the same way two seasons, and intend to do so again soon. When the milk is brought in and strained, put it on to boil in a steamer or pail set into a kettle of boiling water. As soon as it reaches the boiling point, and begins to bubble, pour into glass jars already prepared and heated, and screw up immediately. Keep it where it will not freeze, and, when needed, it is ready for use."


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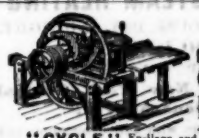

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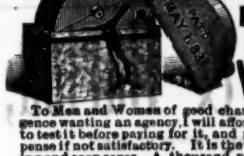

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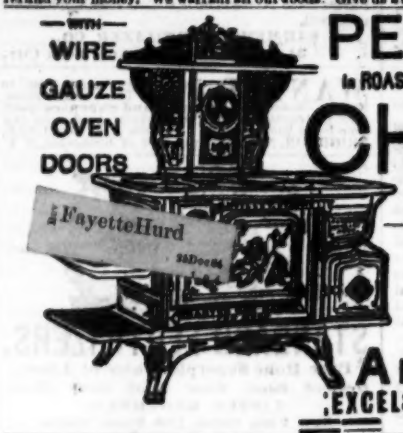


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